

Conditioned one-way simple random walk and representation theory

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14/02/12

Abstract

We call one-way simple random walk a random walk in the quadrant \mathbb{Z}_+^n whose increments belong to the canonical base. In relation with representation theory of Lie algebras and super-algebras, we describe the law of such a random walk conditioned to stay in a closed octant, a semi-open octant or other types of semi-groups. The combinatorial representation theory of these algebras allows us to describe a generalized Pitman transformation which realizes the conditioning on the set of paths of the walk. We pursue here in a direction initiated by O'Connell and his coauthors ([13], [14], [2]), and also developed in ([12]). Our work relies on crystal bases theory and insertion schemes on tableaux described by Kashiwara and his coauthors in [1] and, very recently, in [5].

1 Introduction

Let $B = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ be the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n . The one-way simple walk is defined as the random walk $\mathcal{W} = (\mathcal{W}_\ell = X_1 + \dots + X_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ where $(X_k)_{k \geq 1}$ is a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with values in the base B and with common mean vector \mathbf{m} . In this paper, we generalize some results due to O'Connell [13],[14] given the law of the random walk \mathcal{W} conditioned never to exit the cone $\mathcal{C}^\emptyset = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0\}$ ¹. This is achieved in [13] by considering first a natural transformation \mathfrak{P} which associates to any path with steps in B a path in the cone \mathcal{C}^\emptyset , next by checking that the image of the random walk \mathcal{W} by this transformation is a Markov chain and finally by establishing that this Markov chain has the same law as \mathcal{W} conditioned never to exit \mathcal{C}^\emptyset . Observe that $\mathcal{C}^\emptyset \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ is the set of partitions $\mathcal{P}^\emptyset = \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0\}$. The entries of the transition matrix of the Markov chain so obtained are indexed by the pairs of such partitions. Moreover, they can be expressed as quotients of Schur functions (the Weyl characters of \mathfrak{sl}_n) with variables specialized to the coordinates of \mathbf{m} . The transformation \mathfrak{P} is based on the Robinson-Schensted correspondence which maps the words on the ordered alphabet $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1 < \dots < n\}$ (regarded as finite paths in \mathbb{Z}^n) on pairs of semistandard tableaux. Namely, the map \mathfrak{P} associates to any trajectory in \mathbb{Z}^n of length ℓ (encoded by a word w of length ℓ) the sequence of shapes of the tableaux obtained by applying the Robinson-Schensted procedure to w ; this sequence is then regarded as a trajectory in \mathcal{C}^\emptyset of length ℓ . It is proved in [13] that, for $n = 2$, the transformation \mathfrak{P} coincides with the usual Pitman transform on the line.

One can introduce a similar transformation \mathfrak{P} for a wide class of random walks $(X_1 + \dots + X_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ for which the variables X_k take values in the set of weights of a fixed representation of a simple

¹We will discuss in parallel the cases of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$, $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, and an exponent \emptyset , h or s will refer respectively to each of these three choices. See §3.2.

Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(n)$ over \mathbb{C} . This was done in [2] in the case of equidistributed random variables X_k and in [12] in general. The transformation \mathfrak{P} is then defined by using Kashiwara's crystal basis theory [11] (or equivalently in terms of the Littelmann path model). We also obtain in [12] the law of the random walk conditioned to never exit the cone \mathcal{C}^\emptyset of dominant integral weights for $\mathfrak{g}(n)$ under the crucial assumption (also required in [13] and [14]) that $\mathbf{m} = E(X_k)$ belongs to the interior C° of \mathcal{C}^\emptyset . The transition matrix obtained has a simple expression in terms of the Weyl characters of the irreducible representations of $\mathfrak{g}(n)$. It is also worth mentioning that the interaction between random walk problems and representation theory permits to derive new results in both theories. In particular, the purely probabilistic theorems established in [12] also yield the asymptotic behavior of certain tensor product multiplicities which seems very difficult to reach by purely algebraic arguments.

It is then a natural question to try to extend the results of [13] and [12] to other conditionings. In this paper, we generalize the results of [13] to the one-way simple walk conditioned to stay in discrete cones or semigroups appearing naturally in the representation theories of the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$.

For the superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$, we give the law of the random walk \mathcal{W} conditioned to stay in the semigroup \mathcal{C}^h of \mathbb{R}^{m+n} defined in § 6.2; the subsemigroup $\mathcal{P}^h = \mathcal{C}^h \cap \mathbb{Z}^{m+n}$ is parametrized by the hook partitions; the drift \mathbf{m} of the random walk is supposed belonging to the interior of \mathcal{C}^h .

For the superalgebra $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, we give the law of the random walk \mathcal{W} with drift in C° conditioned to never exit the subcone \mathcal{C}^s of \mathcal{C}^\emptyset of vectors whose nonzero coordinates are distinct.

In both cases, this is also achieved by introducing a Pitman type transform \mathfrak{P} . There are nevertheless important differences with the Pitman transforms used in [13], [2] and [12]; indeed, these transforms can be obtained by interpreting each path as a vertex in a Kashiwara crystal and then by applying raising crystal operators until the highest weight (source) vertex is reached. A contrario, the situation is more complicated for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ since the associated crystals may admit fewer highest weight vertices so that a relevant notion of Pitman transform cannot be defined by using only raising operators. Let us also observe that the Pitman transforms corresponding to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ do not fix the paths contained in \mathcal{C}^h and \mathcal{C}^s (resp.) whereas the path contained in \mathcal{C}^\emptyset are fixed by the Pitman transform corresponding to $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$.

To overcome the complications due to the existence of fewer highest weight vertices in crystals, we will define the transformation \mathfrak{P} by using analogues of the Robinson-Schensted insertion procedure on tableaux introduced in [1] and very recently in [5]. In fact the complete crystal basis theories for the superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ developed in [1] and [5] are crucial ingredients of the paper.

Entries of the transition matrix of the one-way simple walk \mathcal{W} conditioned to stay in C are indexed by the pairs $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{P}^s$ of strict partitions. We prove that these entries can be expressed in terms of P -Schur functions (i.e. the characters of some natural irreducible representations of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$). In addition to the combinatorial representation theory of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, our proof requires a quotient local limit theorem for random walks conditioned to stay in cones, established in [12]. Our method thus differs from that used in [13] and [14]. In particular, we obtain the asymptotic behavior of the tensor multiplicities corresponding to the vector representation as a consequence of our main results whereas it was used as a key ingredient in O'Connell's work.

For the conditioning of the walk \mathcal{W} to stay in \mathcal{C} , we use the representation theory of the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. Entries of the transition matrix are expressed in terms of super Schur functions, that are characters of the irreducible representations appearing in the tensor powers of the vector representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. We derive in particular the asymptotic behavior of the

corresponding tensor multiplicities. Observe this requires to extend the quotient local limit theorem of [12] to the case of random walks conditioned to stay in semigroups since \mathcal{C} is not a cone.

We will study simultaneously the three conditionings of the one-way simple walk in \mathcal{C}^\emptyset, C and \mathcal{C} by using representation theory of $\mathfrak{gl}(n), \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, respectively. In particular, we obtain a different proof of the results of O'Connell avoiding delicate determinantal computations required to obtain the asymptotic behavior of some tensor multiplicities in the case of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$. We introduce the generalized Pitman transformations by using insertion procedures on tableaux and Robinson-Schensted correspondences (as in [13]) rather than the crystal basis theory (as in [2] and [12]). We thus avoid technical difficulties inherent to the crystal basis theory of the superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. This also gives a different light on the Pitman transform(s) and a construction step by step.

The paper is organized as follows. Sections 2 and 3 are respectively devoted to some background on Markov chains and representation theory. In particular we establish Theorem 2.4.3, the local limit theorem for a random walk conditioned to stay in a semigroup that we need in the sequel. In Section 4, we recall the combinatorial representation theory of the algebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n), \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. In particular, we review the relevant notions of Robinson-Schensted correspondences. Section 5 introduces the generalized Pitman transform. Without any hypothesis on the drift, we show that it maps the one-way simple walk onto a Markov chain whose transition matrix is computed. The main result of the paper (Theorem 6.2.3) giving the law of the conditioned one-way simple walk with suitable drift is stated in Section 6. Appendix is devoted to the proof of Proposition 4.3.3 for which complements on crystal basis theory for superalgebras are required.

2 Markov chains

We now recall the background on Markov chains and their conditioning that we use in the sequel.

2.1 Markov chains and conditioning

Consider a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{T}, \mathbb{P})$ and a countable set M . Let $Y = (Y_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ be a sequence of random variables defined on Ω with values in M . The sequence Y is a Markov chain when

$$\mathbb{P}[Y_{\ell+1} = y_{\ell+1} \mid Y_\ell = y_\ell, \dots, Y_1 = y_1] = \mathbb{P}[Y_{\ell+1} = y_{\ell+1} \mid Y_\ell = y_\ell]$$

for any $\ell \geq 1$ and any $y_1, \dots, y_\ell, y_{\ell+1} \in M$. The Markov chains considered in the sequel will also be assumed time homogeneous, that is $\mathbb{P}[Y_{\ell+1} = y_{\ell+1} \mid Y_\ell = y_\ell] = \mathbb{P}[Y_\ell = y_{\ell+1} \mid Y_{\ell-1} = y_\ell]$ for any $\ell \geq 2$. For all x, y in M , the transition probability from x to y is then defined by

$$\Pi(x, y) = \mathbb{P}[Y_{\ell+1} = y \mid Y_\ell = x]$$

and we refer to Π as the transition matrix of the Markov chain Y . The distribution of Y_1 is called the initial distribution of the chain Y . It is well known that the initial distribution and the transition probability determine the law of the Markov chain and that given a probability distribution and a transition matrix on M , there exists an associated Markov chain.

Let Y be a Markov chain on $(\Omega, \mathcal{T}, \mathbb{P})$, whose initial distribution has full support, i.e. $\mathbb{P}[Y_1 = x] > 0$ for any $x \in M$. Let \mathcal{C} be a nonempty subset of M and consider the event $S = [Y_\ell \in \mathcal{C} \text{ for}$

any $\ell \geq 1$]. Assume that $\mathbb{P}[S \mid Y_1 = \lambda] > 0$ for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}$. This implies that $\mathbb{P}[S] > 0$, and we can consider the conditional probability \mathbb{Q} relative to this event: $\mathbb{Q}[\cdot] = \mathbb{P}[\cdot | S]$.

It is easy to verify that, under this new probability \mathbb{Q} , the sequence (Y_ℓ) is still a Markov chain, with values in \mathcal{C} , and with transitions probabilities given by

$$\mathbb{Q}[Y_{\ell+1} = \lambda \mid Y_\ell = \mu] = \mathbb{P}[Y_{\ell+1} = \lambda \mid Y_\ell = \mu] \frac{\mathbb{P}[S \mid Y_1 = \lambda]}{\mathbb{P}[S \mid Y_1 = \mu]}. \quad (1)$$

We will denote by $Y^{\mathcal{C}}$ this Markov chain and by $\Pi^{\mathcal{C}}$ the restriction of the transition matrix Π to the entries which belong to \mathcal{C} (in other words $\Pi^{\mathcal{C}} = (\Pi(\lambda, \mu))_{\lambda, \mu \in \mathcal{C}}$).

2.2 Doob h -transform

A *substochastic matrix* on the countable set M is a map $\Pi : M \times M \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\sum_{y \in M} \Pi(x, y) \leq 1$ for any $x \in M$. If Π, Π' are substochastic matrices on M , we define their product $\Pi \times \Pi'$ as the substochastic matrix given by the ordinary product of matrices:

$$\Pi \times \Pi'(x, y) = \sum_{z \in M} \Pi(x, z) \Pi'(z, y).$$

The matrix $\Pi^{\mathcal{C}}$ defined in the previous subsection is an example of substochastic matrix.

A function $h : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *harmonic* for the substochastic transition matrix Π when we have $\sum_{y \in M} \Pi(x, y) h(y) = h(x)$ for any $x \in M$. Consider a strictly positive harmonic function h . We can then define the Doob transform of Π by h (also called the h -transform of Π) setting

$$\Pi_h(x, y) = \frac{h(y)}{h(x)} \Pi(x, y).$$

We then have $\sum_{y \in M} \Pi_h(x, y) = 1$ for any $x \in M$. Thus Π_h can be interpreted as the transition matrix for a certain Markov chain.

An example is given in the second part of the previous subsection (see formula (1)): the state space is now \mathcal{C} , the substochastic matrix is $\Pi^{\mathcal{C}}$ and the harmonic function is $h_{\mathcal{C}}(\lambda) := \mathbb{P}[S \mid Y_1 = \lambda]$; the transition matrix $\Pi_{h_{\mathcal{C}}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is the transition matrix of the Markov chain $Y^{\mathcal{C}}$.

2.3 Green function and Martin kernel

Let Π be a substochastic matrix on the set M . Its Green function is defined as the series

$$\Gamma(x, y) = \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \Pi^\ell(x, y).$$

If Π is the transition matrix of a Markov chain, $\Gamma(x, y)$ is the expected value of the number of passage at y of the Markov chain starting at x .

Assume that there exists x^* in M such that $0 < \Gamma(x^*, y) < \infty$ for any $y \in M$. Fix such a point x^* . The Martin kernel associated to Π (with reference point x^*) is then defined by

$$K(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x, y)}{\Gamma(x^*, y)}.$$

Consider a positive harmonic function h and denote by Π_h the h -transform of Π . Consider the Markov chain $Y^h = (Y_\ell^h)_{\ell \geq 1}$ starting at x^* and whose transition matrix is Π_h . The following theorem is due to Doob. We gave in [12] a detailed proof which seems not very accessible in the literature.

Theorem 2.3.1 (*Doob*) *Assume that there exists a function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for all $x \in M$, $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty} K(x, Y_\ell^h) = f(x)$ almost surely. Then there exists a positive real constant c such that $f = ch$.*

2.4 Quotient local limit theorem for a random walk in a semigroup

We now state some results on random walks similar to those established in [12]. However, the notion of random walk in a cone which appears in [12] will be replaced by the notion of random walk in a semigroup.

Let \mathcal{C} be a subset of \mathbb{R}^n , stable under addition. We suppose that its interior \mathcal{C}° is non empty. We denote by \mathcal{C}_c the cone of \mathbb{R}^n generated by \mathcal{C} . We will make the following assumption :

(h1) $\mathcal{C}^\circ + \mathcal{C}_c \subset \mathcal{C}$.

(It would be sufficient for our purpose to suppose that for all $x \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$ with $\|x\|$ large enough, and for all $y \in \mathcal{C}_c$, we have $x + y \in \mathcal{C}$; but the examples that we will consider satisfy (h1).)

Here are two examples of additive subsemigroups of \mathbb{R}^n that will appear in the sequel of this article.

(e1) In \mathbb{R}^n , any convex cone \mathcal{C} with non empty interior satisfies (h1).

(e2) Let p, q be two positive integers, and $n = p + q$. If we define

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ (x_{\overline{p}}, x_{\overline{p-1}}, \dots, x_{\overline{1}}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_q) \in \mathbb{R}^{p+q} \right. \\ \left. | x_{\overline{p}} \geq x_{\overline{p-1}} \geq \dots \geq x_{\overline{1}} \geq 0, x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_q \geq 0, \text{ and } \forall i > x_{-1}, x_i = 0 \right\},$$

then \mathcal{C} is a semigroup. Moreover we have

$$\mathcal{C}^\circ = \{ x_{\overline{p}} > x_{\overline{p-1}} > \dots > x_{\overline{1}} > 0, x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_q > 0 \},$$

$$\mathcal{C}_c \subset \{ x_{\overline{p}} \geq x_{\overline{p-1}} \geq \dots \geq x_{\overline{1}} \geq 0, x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_q \geq 0 \},$$

and (h1) is satisfied.

Lemma 2.4.1 *Denote by \mathcal{C}_c° the cone generated by \mathcal{C}° . For all compact set $K \subset \mathcal{C}_c^\circ$ and all large enough $t > 0$, we have $tK \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$.*

A proof of Lemma 2.4.1 is given at the end of § 2.4 .

Let $(X_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables defined on a probability space $(\Omega, \mathcal{T}, \mathbb{P})$ and with values in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n . We assume that these variables have a moment of order 1 and denote by \mathbf{m} their common mean vector. Let us denote by $(S_\ell)_{\ell \geq 0}$ the associated random walk defined by $S_0 = 0$ and $S_\ell := X_1 + \dots + X_\ell$ for $\ell \geq 1$.

We consider a semigroup \mathcal{C} in \mathbb{R}^n , with interior $\mathcal{C}^\circ \neq \emptyset$. In order to see enough paths of the random walk staying in the semigroup we need some additional assumptions. We assume that :

(h2) $\exists t > 0, t\mathbf{m} \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$.

(h3) $\exists \ell_0 > 0, \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, S_2 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_0-1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_0} \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] > 0$.

Lemma 2.4.2 *One gets*

$$\mathbb{P}[\forall \ell \geq 1, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}] > 0.$$

Proof. By hypothesis (h3), one may fix a in \mathcal{C}° such that, for all $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_0-1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_0} \in B(a, \varepsilon)] > 0.$$

By the strong law of large numbers, the sequence $(\frac{1}{\ell}S_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ converges almost surely to \mathbf{m} . Therefore, thanks to Hypothesis (h2) and Lemma 2.4.1, almost surely, one gets $S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$ for any large enough ℓ , that is

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}[\forall \ell \geq L, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] = 1.$$

By Lemma 2.4.1, we know that, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, for all large enough $k \in \mathbb{N}$ one gets $x + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$. Thus

$$[\forall \ell \geq L, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} [(\forall \ell \geq L, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\circ) \text{ and } (\forall \ell < L, S_\ell + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ)]$$

and therefore $[\forall \ell \geq L, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] \subset \bigcup_{k \geq 0} [\forall \ell, S_\ell + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ]$ since \mathcal{C}° is a semigroup. Hence, there exists $k \geq 0$ such that $\mathbb{P}[\forall \ell, S_\ell + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] > 0$. Fix such a k and $\delta > 0$ such that $B(a, \delta) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$.

We consider now k independent repetitions of the event

$$A_1 := \left[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_0-1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_0} \in B(a, \frac{\delta}{k+1}) \right],$$

that is we consider the events A_j , $1 \leq j \leq k+1$, defined by

$$A_j := \left[S_{(j-1)\ell_0+1} - S_{(j-1)\ell_0} \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{(j-1)\ell_0+\ell_0-1} - S_{(j-1)\ell_0} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{j\ell_0} - S_{(j-1)\ell_0} \in B(a, \frac{\delta}{k+1}) \right].$$

In the following claim, we use the semigroup property: if the events A_1, \dots, A_{k+1} are simultaneously realized, then

$$S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{(k+1)\ell_0} \in \mathcal{C} \text{ and } \|S_{(k+1)\ell_0} - ka - a\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \|S_{j\ell_0} - S_{(j-1)\ell_0} - a\| \leq \delta,$$

so $S_{(k+1)\ell_0} - ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$. We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[\forall \ell \geq 1, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}] &\geq \mathbb{P}\left[\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{k+1} A_j\right) \text{ and } (\forall \ell > (k+1)\ell_0, S_\ell - S_{(k+1)\ell_0} + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ)\right] \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \mathbb{P}[A_j] \times \mathbb{P}[\forall \ell > 0, S_\ell + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] = (\mathbb{P}[A_1])^{k+1} \times \mathbb{P}[\forall \ell > 0, S_\ell + ka \in \mathcal{C}^\circ] > 0. \end{aligned}$$

■

The quotient local limit theorem stated in [12] can be extended to our situation. We limit our study to random walks in the discrete lattice \mathbb{Z}^n , and we have to make an aperiodicity hypothesis: we assume that the support S_μ of the law μ of the random variables X_ℓ is a subset of \mathbb{Z}^n and that S_μ is not contained in a coset of a proper subgroup of \mathbb{Z}^n .

Theorem 2.4.3 Assume that the random variables X_ℓ are almost surely bounded. Let \mathcal{C} be an additive subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}^n satisfying hypothesis (h1), (h2) and (h3). Let $(g_\ell), (h_\ell)$ be two sequences in \mathbb{Z}^n and $\alpha < 2/3$ such that $\lim \ell^{-\alpha} \|g_\ell - \ell \mathbf{m}\| = 0$ and $\lim \ell^{-1/2} \|h_\ell\| = 0$. Then, when ℓ tends to infinity, we have

$$\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}, S_\ell = g_\ell + h_\ell] \sim \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}, S_\ell = g_\ell].$$

Some comments are necessary in order to justify this statement. Indeed, this theorem is proved in [12] in the case when \mathcal{C} is a cone, but we relax this condition here. First of all, we claim that Lemma 4.4 from [12] still holds in our context of semigroups. Let us recall this statement.

Lemma 2.4.4 Assume the random variables X_ℓ are almost surely bounded. Let $\alpha \in]1/2, 2/3[$. If the sequence $(\ell^{-\alpha} \|g_\ell - \ell \mathbf{m}\|)_\ell$ is bounded, then there exists $c > 0$ such that, for all large enough ℓ ,

$$\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}, S_\ell = g_\ell] \geq \exp(-c\ell^\alpha). \quad (2)$$

Proof. Thanks to hypothesis (h2) we can fix $\delta > 0$ such that the closure $\overline{B}(\mathbf{m}, \delta)$ of the open ball $B(\mathbf{m}, \delta)$ is contained in the cone \mathcal{C}_c° generated by \mathcal{C}° . Thanks to Lemma 2.4.1, we know that $B(t\mathbf{m}, t\delta) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$ for all large enough t .

On the other hand, the law of large numbers tells us that $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}\left[\left\|\frac{1}{\ell}S_\ell - \mathbf{m}\right\| < \delta\right] = 1$. Combined with Lemma 2.4.2, this implies that, for ℓ_1 large enough,

$$\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_1} \in B(\ell_1 \mathbf{m}, \ell_1 \delta)] > 0.$$

From the two preceding claims, we deduce the existence of an integer $\ell_1 > 0$ and a point $y_1 \in B(\ell_1 \mathbf{m}, \ell_1 \delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_1} = y_1] > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad B(t\mathbf{m}, t\delta) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ \quad \text{for all } t \geq \ell_1.$$

We fix such a pair (ℓ_1, y_1) . Since $y_1 \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$ we have $y_1 + \mathcal{C}_c \subset \mathcal{C}$, by hypothesis (h1). For $\ell \geq \ell_1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}, S_\ell = g_\ell] \\ & \geq \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_1} = y_1, S_{\ell_1+1} \in y_1 + \mathcal{C}_c, S_{\ell_1+2} \in y_1 + \mathcal{C}_c, \dots \\ & \quad \dots, S_\ell \in y_1 + \mathcal{C}_c, S_\ell - S_{\ell_1} = g_\ell - y_1] \\ & = \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_{\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}, S_{\ell_1} = y_1] \times \mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}_c, S_2 \in \mathcal{C}_c, \dots, S_{\ell-\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}_c, S_{\ell-\ell_1} = g_\ell - y_1] \end{aligned}$$

Now, since the sequence $(\ell^{-\alpha} \|g_{\ell+\ell_1} - y_1 - \ell \mathbf{m}\|)$ is bounded, one may apply Lemma 4.4 of [12], with the cone \mathcal{C}_c , which satisfies the required properties with respect to the random walk; one gets

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}_c, \dots, S_{\ell-\ell_1} \in \mathcal{C}_c, S_{\ell-\ell_1} = g_\ell - y_1])^{\ell^{-\alpha}} > 0,$$

so that

$$\liminf_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbb{P}[S_1 \in \mathcal{C}, \dots, S_\ell \in \mathcal{C}, S_\ell = g_\ell])^{\ell^{-\alpha}} > 0.$$

■

Proof of Theorem 2.4.3. We follow the lines of the proof of Theorem 4.3 in [12]. The claim “For all $\ell \geq 1$, $B(\ell \mathbf{m}, \ell \delta) \subset \mathcal{C}$ ” has to be replaced by “For all large enough ℓ , $B(\ell \mathbf{m}, \ell \delta) \subset \mathcal{C}$ ” but

this does not disrupt the proof. In the proof of Theorem 4.3 in [12], we use Lemma 2.4.4 and the following claim: there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that when the walk goes out of \mathcal{C} , its distance to the point $k\mathbf{m}$ is greater than $k\varepsilon$. As it is stated, this claim is not necessary true in our present situation; fortunately this is certainly true for all large enough k and it is applied only to values of k greater than ℓ^α . For all the rest, the proof in [12] can be followed line by line. ■

Proof of Lemma 2.4.1. We have $K \subset \mathcal{C}_c^\circ$. For all $x \in K$, there exists $t > 0$ such that $tx \in \mathcal{C}^\circ$, and there is a closed ball centered at tx and contained in \mathcal{C}° . Coming back to x we obtain the following : for all $x \in K$, there exist $r > 0$ and $t > 0$ such that $t\overline{B}(x, r) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$. We can cover K by finitely many such balls $B(x, r)$, and it is sufficient to prove the expected property for each of these balls.

We start from the fact that, for a particular $t = t_0 > 0$ we have $t\overline{B}(x, r) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$, and we want to prove that it is true for all large enough t .

We fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $t_0\overline{B}(x, r + \varepsilon) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ$. Let \vec{u} denote a unitary vector in \mathbb{R}^n . For each \vec{u} such that the half-line $\mathbb{R}^+\vec{u}$ meets the ball $\overline{B}(x, r)$, we have

$$\mathbb{R}^+\vec{u} \cap t_0\overline{B}(x, r + \varepsilon) = [a(\vec{u}), b(\vec{u})]\vec{u} \quad (3)$$

where a and b are two continuous functions with $0 < a < b$. By compacity, the quotient b/a stays greater than a number $\rho > 1$ when the vector \vec{u} varies as above. By the semigroup property of \mathcal{C}° , for all positive integer n ,

$$[na(\vec{u}), nb(\vec{u})]\vec{u} \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ. \quad (4)$$

Fix an integer $n_0 > \frac{1}{\rho-1}$. For all $n \geq n_0$, we have $nb \geq (n+1)a$, hence

$$\cup_{n \geq n_0} [na, nb] = [n_0a, +\infty). \quad (5)$$

From (4) and (5), we deduce that for all real $s \geq n_0$,

$$s[a(\vec{u}), b(\vec{u})]\vec{u} \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ.$$

With the help of (3), we conclude that for all real $s \geq n_0$,

$$st_0\overline{B}(x, r) \subset \mathcal{C}^\circ.$$

This concludes the proof. ■

3 Basics on representation theory

We recall in the following paragraphs some classical material on representation theory of classical Lie algebras and superalgebras needed in the sequel. For a complete review, the reader is referred to [3], [6] and [9].

3.1 Weights and roots

To the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ over \mathbb{C} is associated its root system. This root system is realized in an Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n with standard basis $B = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$. The root lattice of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ is the integral lattice $Q = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i$ where $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. The weight lattice associated to $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ is the integral lattice $P = \mathbb{Z}^n$. The cone of dominant positive weights for $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ is

$$P_+ = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n \mid x_1 \geq \dots \geq x_n\}.$$

We also recall that the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ can be identified with the symmetric group on S_n . We write ε for the signature on the elements of S_n . The symmetric group S_n acts on \mathbb{Z}^n by permutation on the coordinates. We write σ_0 the permutation such that $\sigma_0(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_n, \beta_{n-1}, \dots, \beta_1)$ for any $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. The Cartan Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ is the subalgebra of diagonal matrices. The triangular decomposition of $\mathfrak{gl}(n) = \mathfrak{gl}(n)_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n)_-$ is the usual one obtained by considering strictly upper, diagonal and strictly lower matrices.

Now, we consider the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. It can be regarded as the graded $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ algebra of the matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} \quad A \in \mathfrak{gl}(m), B \in \mathfrak{gl}(n), C \in M(m, n), D \in M(n, m)$$

where $M(m, n)$ is the set of complex $m \times n$ rectangular matrices. It decomposes as the sum of its even and odd parts $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n) = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_0 \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_1$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \simeq \mathfrak{gl}(m) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(n) \\ \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C \\ D & 0 \end{pmatrix} \simeq M(m, n) \oplus M(n, m). \end{aligned}$$

The ordinary Lie bracket is replaced by its super version, that is $[X, Y] = XY - (-1)^{ij}YX$ for $X \in \mathfrak{gl}(n)_i$ and $Y \in \mathfrak{gl}(n)_j$. Here i and j are regarded as elements of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. The Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} , the Weyl group W and the weight lattice P of $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ coincide with those of the even part $\mathfrak{gl}(n)_0$ and will be identified with \mathbb{Z}^{n+m} ; in particular $W = S_m \times S_n$. In the sequel, it will be convenient to write each weight $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+n}$ under the form $\beta = (\beta_{\overline{m}}, \dots, \beta_{\overline{1}} \mid \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$. The set P_+ of positive dominant weights of $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ is also the same as the set of dominant weights of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)_0$. We thus have $P_+ = \{(\beta_{\overline{m}}, \dots, \beta_{\overline{1}} \mid \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+m} \text{ with } \beta_{\overline{m}} \geq \dots \geq \beta_{\overline{1}} \text{ and } \beta_1 \geq \dots \geq \beta_n\}$. The superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ admits the triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n) = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_-$ where $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_+$ and $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_-$ are respectively the strictly upper and lower matrices in $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and \mathfrak{h} the subalgebra of diagonal matrices.

Here comes our third example. We denote by $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ the Lie superalgebra of all matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & A' \\ A' & A \end{pmatrix}, \quad A, A' \in \mathfrak{gl}(n),$$

endowed with the previous super Lie bracket. This superalgebra decomposes as the sum $\mathfrak{q}(n) = \mathfrak{q}_0(n) \oplus \mathfrak{q}_1(n)$ of even and odd parts with

$$\mathfrak{q}_0(n) = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \simeq \mathfrak{gl}(n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{q}_1(n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A' \\ A' & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We denote by $e_{r,s}$, $1 \leq r, s \leq n$ (resp. $e'_{r,s}$) the matrix of $\mathfrak{q}_0(n)$ (resp. of $\mathfrak{q}_1(n)$) in which A (resp. A') has (r, s) -entry equal to 1 and the other entries equal to 0. Let $\mathfrak{h}_q = \oplus_{r=1}^n \mathbb{C}e_{r,r} \oplus \oplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{C}e'_{r,r}$ be the Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. The superalgebra $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ admits the triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{q}(n) = \mathfrak{q}_+(n) \oplus \mathfrak{h}_q \oplus \mathfrak{q}_-(n)$ where $\mathfrak{q}_+(n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}_-(n)$ are the subalgebras generated over \mathbb{C} by $\{e_{r,s}, e'_{r,s} \mid 1 \leq r < s \leq n\}$ and $\{e_{r,s}, e'_{r,s} \mid 1 \leq s < r \leq n\}$. We also set $\mathfrak{h} = \oplus_{r=1}^n \mathbb{C}e_{r,r}$. The weight lattice P of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ can be identified with \mathbb{Z}^n and its Weyl group with S_n . Both coincide with those of the even part $\mathfrak{q}_0(n)$ and we set $P_+ = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$.

3.2 Weight spaces and characters

Assume $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n), \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ or $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. For short, we set $N = n$ when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ or $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ and $N = m + n$ when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. It will also be convenient to associate a symbol $\diamond = \emptyset, h, s$ to the objects attached to the algebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n), \mathfrak{gl}(m, n), \mathfrak{q}(n)$, respectively.

In the sequel, we will only consider finite dimensional weight \mathfrak{g} -modules. Such a module M admits a decomposition in weight spaces

$$M = \bigoplus_{\mu \in P} M_{\mu} ,$$

$$M_{\mu} := \{v \in M \mid h \cdot v = \mu(h)v \text{ for any } h \in \mathfrak{h}\} ,$$

where P is embedded in the dual of \mathfrak{h} . The space M_{μ} is thus a \mathfrak{h} -module. If M, M' are finite-dimensional weight \mathfrak{g} -modules and $\mu \in P$, we get $(M \oplus M')_{\mu} = M_{\mu} \oplus M'_{\mu}$. In particular, the weight spaces associated to any $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{q}(n)$) module are defined as the weight spaces of its restriction to $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)_0$ (resp. $\mathfrak{q}(n)_0$). The character of M is the Laurent polynomial in N -variables

$$\text{char}(M)(x) := \sum_{\mu \in P} \dim(M_{\mu}) x^{\mu}$$

where $\dim(M_{\mu})$ is the dimension of the weight space M_{μ} and x^{μ} is a formal exponential such that

$$x^{\mu} = \begin{cases} x_1^{\mu_1} \cdots x_n^{\mu_n} & \text{for } \diamond = \emptyset, s, \\ x_{\overline{m}}^{\mu_{\overline{m}}} \cdots x_1^{\mu_1} x_1^{\mu_1} \cdots x_n^{\mu_n} & \text{for } \diamond = h. \end{cases}$$

That is x^{μ} is determined by the coordinates of μ on the standard basis $\{\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_N\}$. Here we identify as usual the real form $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ of \mathfrak{h}^* with \mathbb{R}^N . For any σ in the Weyl group, we have $\dim(M_{\mu}) = \dim(M_{\sigma(\mu)})$ so that $\text{char}(M)(x)$ is a symmetric polynomial for $\diamond = \emptyset, s$ and is invariant under the action of $S_m \times S_n$ for $\diamond = h$.

A weight \mathfrak{g} -module M is called a highest weight module with highest weight λ if M is generated by M_{λ} and $\mathfrak{g}_+ \cdot v = 0$ for any v in M_{λ} . To each dominant weight $\lambda \in P_+$ corresponds a unique (up to isomorphism) irreducible finite dimensional representation of \mathfrak{g} of highest weight λ . We denote it by $V^{\diamond}(\lambda)$. We then write

$$\text{char}(V^{\diamond}(\lambda))(x) := \sum_{\mu \in P} K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\diamond} x^{\mu}. \quad (6)$$

Thus $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\diamond} = \dim(V^{\diamond}(\lambda)_{\mu})$.

3.3 Partitions and Young diagrams

For any positive integer k , we denote by \mathcal{P}_k the set of partitions of length k . Recall that a partition $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_k$ is a k -tuple $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^k$ such that $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k$. We then set $|\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$. The Young diagram $Y(\lambda)$ associated to λ is the juxtaposition of rows of lengths $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ respectively, pictured from top to bottom. Each row $i = 1, \dots, k$ is divided into λ_i boxes and the rows are left justified. (See example below). The partition λ' obtained by counting the number of boxes in each column of $Y(\lambda)$ is the conjugate partition of λ .

• We write $\mathcal{P}^{\emptyset} = \mathcal{P}_n$. To each partition $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^{\emptyset}$, we associate the weight $\pi(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varepsilon_i$ which is dominant for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$.

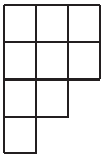
One says that $Y(\lambda)$ is a \emptyset -diagram for $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$.

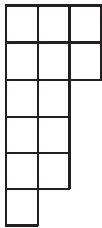
- Let m, n be positive integers. We define the set \mathcal{P}^h of *hook partitions* as the set of partitions λ of arbitrary length such that $\lambda_i \leq n$ for any $i > m$. For any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^h$, we denote by $\lambda^{(1)} \in \mathcal{P}_m$ the partition corresponding to the Young diagram obtained by considering the m longest rows of λ . We also denote by $\nu_n(\lambda)$ the partition attached to the Young diagram obtained by deleting in the Young diagram of λ the boxes corresponding to $\lambda^{(1)}$. By definition of the hook partition λ , the conjugate partition of $\nu_n(\lambda)$ belongs to \mathcal{P}_n , it is denoted $\lambda^{(2)}$ and one gets $\lambda^{(2)} = \nu_n(\lambda)'$. We can write $\lambda^{(1)} = (\lambda_m^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda_1^{(1)})$ and $\lambda^{(2)} = (\lambda_1^{(2)}, \dots, \lambda_n^{(2)})$. We will then write $\lambda = (\lambda^{(1)} \mid \lambda^{(2)})$ for short. This permits to associate to λ the weight $\pi(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^{(1)} \varepsilon_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j^{(2)} \varepsilon_{j+m}$, which is dominant for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$.

One says that $Y(\lambda)$ is a h -diagram for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$.

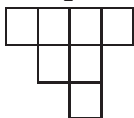
- We similarly define the set \mathcal{P}^s of *strict partitions* as the set of partitions $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$ such that $\lambda_{i+1} > 0 \implies \lambda_i > \lambda_{i+1}$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. We then define the shifted Young diagram $Y(\lambda)$ associated to $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s$ as the juxtaposition of rows of lengths $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ pictured from top to bottom. Each row $i = 1, \dots, n$ is divided into λ_i boxes but the i -th row is shifted $i-1$ units to the right with respect to the top row. We also denote by $\pi(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varepsilon_i$ the dominant weight of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ associated to λ .

One says that $Y(\lambda)$ is a s -diagram for $\mathfrak{q}(n)$.

Example 3.3.1 (1) The diagram  is a \emptyset -diagram for $\mathfrak{gl}(4)$ with $\lambda = (3, 3, 2, 1)$.

(2) The diagram  is a h -diagram for $\mathfrak{gl}(2, 2)$ with $\lambda = (3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1)$.

We have $\lambda^{(1)} = (3, 3)$ and $\lambda^{(2)} = (4, 3)$; as a element of \mathbb{Z}^4 , we thus have $\lambda = (3, 3 \mid 4, 3)$ and $\pi(\lambda) = 3\varepsilon_2 + 3\varepsilon_1 + 4\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2$

(3) The diagram  is a s -diagram for $\mathfrak{q}(3)$ with $\lambda = (4, 2, 1)$.

Notation: To simplify the notation, we shall identify in the sequel the partition λ with its associated dominant weight and simply write $V^\diamond(\lambda)$ for the highest weight module with highest weight λ rather than $V^\diamond(\pi(\lambda))$.

Remark: For any $\diamond = \{\emptyset, h, s\}$, the set \mathcal{P}^\diamond is naturally associated to a subsemigroup \mathcal{C}^\diamond of the Euclidean space such that \mathcal{P}^\diamond is the intersection of \mathcal{C}^\diamond with the integral lattice, and \mathcal{C}^\diamond satisfies hypothesis (h1) of § 2.4.

Assume λ, μ belong to \mathcal{P}^\diamond . We write $\mu \subset \lambda$ when the Young diagram of μ is contained in the one of λ . In that case, the skew Young diagram λ/μ is obtained from λ by deleting the boxes appearing in μ .

3.4 Tensor powers of the natural representation

Each algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$, $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ can be realized as a matrix algebra. They thus admit a natural representation V^\diamond which is the vector representation of the underlying matrix algebra. For any $\ell \geq 0$, the tensor power $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ is a semisimple representation for \mathfrak{g} . This means that $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible representations

$$(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell} \simeq \bigoplus_{\lambda \in P_+} V^\diamond(\lambda)^{\oplus f_\lambda^\diamond} \quad (7)$$

where for any $\lambda \in P_+$, the module $V^\diamond(\lambda)$ is the irreducible module with highest weight λ and multiplicity f_λ^\diamond in $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$. In general, we cannot realize all the irreducible highest weight modules as irreducible components in a tensor product $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$. More precisely, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4.1 *For any $\lambda \in P_+$, the module $V^\diamond(\lambda)$ appears as an irreducible component in a tensor product $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ if and only if $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ and $|\lambda| = \ell$.*

When $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, we also define the multiplicities $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond$ by

$$V^\diamond(\mu) \otimes (V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell} \simeq \bigoplus_{\lambda \in P_+} V^\diamond(\lambda)^{\oplus f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond}. \quad (8)$$

Set $\ell' = |\mu|$. Since $V^\diamond(\mu)$ appears as an irreducible component of $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell'}$, one gets $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond \neq 0$ if and only if λ appears as an irreducible component of $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell + \ell'}$. In this situation, we have $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ and $|\lambda| = \ell + \ell'$. When $\ell = 1$ we have

$$V^\diamond(\mu) \otimes V^\diamond \simeq \bigoplus_{\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda} V^\diamond(\lambda) \quad (9)$$

where $\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda$ means that the sum is over all the partitions $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ obtained from $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ by adding one box. More generally if $\kappa \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, we set

$$V^\diamond(\mu) \otimes V^\diamond(\kappa) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond} V^\diamond(\lambda)^{\oplus m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\lambda, \diamond}}. \quad (10)$$

Recall that $V^\diamond(\mu) \otimes V^\diamond(\kappa)$ is isomorphic to $V^\diamond(\kappa) \otimes V^\diamond(\mu)$ and therefore $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\lambda, \diamond} = m_{\mu, \kappa}^{\lambda, \diamond}$. Observe that $m_{\mu, (1)}^{\lambda, \diamond} = 1$ if and only if $\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda$.

4 Combinatorics of tableaux

In this section, we review the different notions of tableaux which are relevant for the representation theory of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$, $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. We also recall the associated insertion schemes which are essential to define the generalized Pitman transform in an elementary way. These notions are very classical for $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ (see [4]); for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$, they were introduced by Benkart, Kang and Kashiwara in [1]; for $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ this has been developed very recently in [5].

4.1 Characters and tableaux

4.1.1 Semistandard $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableaux

Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$. A (semistandard) $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableau of shape λ is a filling (let us call it T) of the Young diagram associated to λ by letters of the ordered alphabet $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1 < 2 < \dots < n\}$ such that the rows of T weakly increase from left to right and its columns strictly increase from top to bottom (see Example 4.2.1). We denote by $T^\emptyset(\lambda)$ the set of all $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableaux of shape λ . We define the reading of $T \in T^\emptyset(\lambda)$ as the word $w(T)$ of \mathcal{A}_n^* obtained by reading the rows of T from right to left and then top to bottom.

The weight of a word $w \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$ is the n -tuple $\text{wt}(w) = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)$ where for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ the nonnegative integer μ_i is the number of letters i in w for any $i = 1, \dots, n$. The weight $\text{wt}(T)$ of $T \in T^\emptyset(\lambda)$ is then defined as the weight of its reading $w(T)$. The Schur function s_λ^\emptyset is the character of $V^\emptyset(\lambda)$. This is a symmetric polynomial in the variables x_1, \dots, x_n which can be expressed as a generating series over $T^\emptyset(\lambda)$, namely we have

$$s_\lambda^\emptyset(x) = \sum_{T \in T^\emptyset(\lambda)} x^{\text{wt}(T)}. \quad (11)$$

According to the Weyl character formula, we have

$$s_\lambda^\emptyset(x) = \frac{1}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (1 - \frac{x_i}{x_j})} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) x^{\sigma(\lambda + \rho) - \rho} = \frac{1}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) x^{\sigma(\lambda + \rho)} \quad (12)$$

where S_n is the symmetric group of rank n , $\varepsilon(\sigma)$ the signature of σ , $\rho = (n-1, n-2, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and S_n acts on \mathbb{Z}^n by permutation of the coordinates.

4.1.2 Semistandard $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableaux

Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^h$. A (semistandard) $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableau of shape λ is a filling T of the hook Young diagram associated to λ by letters of the ordered alphabet

$$\mathcal{A}_{m,n} = \{\overline{m} < \overline{m-1} < \dots < \overline{1} < 1 < 2 < \dots < n\}$$

such that the rows of T weakly increase from left to right with no repetition of unbarred letters permitted and its columns increase from top to bottom with no repetition of barred letters permitted (see Example 4.2.2). We denote by $T^h(\lambda)$ the set of all $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableaux of shape λ . We define the reading of $T \in T^h(\lambda)$ as the word $w(T)$ of $\mathcal{A}_{m,n}^*$ obtained by reading the rows of T from right to left and top to bottom.

The weight of a word $w \in \mathcal{A}_{m,n}^*$ is the $(m+n)$ -tuple $\text{wt}(w) = (\mu_{\overline{m}}, \dots, \mu_{\overline{1}} \mid \nu_1, \dots, \nu_n)$ where for any $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$, the nonnegative integer $\mu_{\overline{i}}$ is the number of letters \overline{i} in w and ν_j is the number of letters j in w . The weight of $T \in T^h(\lambda)$ is then defined as the weight of its reading $w(T)$. The Schur function s_λ^h is the character of the irreducible representation $V^h(\lambda)$ of $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. This is a polynomial in the variables $x_{\overline{m}}, \dots, x_{\overline{1}}, x_1, \dots, x_n$. It admits a nice expression as a generating series over $T^h(\lambda)$, namely we have

$$s_\lambda^h(x) = \sum_{T \in T^h(\lambda)} x^{\text{wt}(T)}. \quad (13)$$

For a general highest weight $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -module there is no simple Weyl character formula. Nevertheless for the irreducible modules $V^h(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^h$, such a formula exists due to Berele, Regev, and Serge'ev (see [8]). Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^h$: the character s_λ^h of $V^h(\lambda)$ is given by

$$s_\lambda^h(x) = \frac{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} (1 + \frac{x_i}{x_j})}{\prod_{\bar{m} \leq \bar{i} < \bar{j} \leq \bar{1}} (1 - \frac{x_{\bar{j}}}{x_{\bar{i}}}) \prod_{1 \leq r < s \leq n} (1 - \frac{x_s}{x_r})} \sum_{w \in S_m \times S_n} \varepsilon(w) x^{w(\lambda + \rho_+) - \rho_+} \quad (14)$$

where $\rho_+ = (m-1, \dots, 1, 0 \mid n-1, \dots, 1, 0)$ and $(i, j) \in \lambda$ means that the hook Young diagram associated to λ has a box at the intersection of its row $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and its column $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

4.1.3 Semistandard decomposition $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableaux

Let us first give a definition. We say that a nonempty word $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$ is a *hook word* if there exists $1 \leq k \leq \ell$ such that $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \cdots \geq x_k < x_{k+1} < \cdots < x_\ell$. Each hook word can be decomposed $w = w_\downarrow w_\uparrow$ where by convention, the *decreasing part* $w_\downarrow = x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \cdots \geq x_k$ is nonempty. The *increasing part* $w_\uparrow = x_{k+1} < \cdots < x_\ell$ is possibly empty. In particular when $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell$ is such that $x_1 < \cdots < x_\ell$, we have $w_\downarrow = x_1$ and $w_\uparrow = x_2 \cdots x_\ell$.

Consider a strict partition $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s$. A (semistandard) $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableau of shape λ is a filling T of the shifted Young diagram associated to λ by letters of $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1 < 2 < \cdots < n\}$ such that for $i = 1, \dots, n$,

1. the word w_i formed by reading the i -th row of T from left to right is a hook word (of length λ_i),
2. w_i is a hook subword of maximal length in $w_{i+1}w_i$ (see Example 4.2.3).

We denote by $T^s(\lambda)$ the set of all $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableaux of shape λ . The reading of $T \in T^s(\lambda)$ is the word $w(T) = w_n \cdots w_2 w_1$ of \mathcal{A}_n^* . We define the weight of T as the weight of its reading. The Schur function s_λ^s is defined as the generating series

$$s_\lambda^s(x) = \sum_{T \in T^s(\lambda)} x^{\text{wt}(T)}. \quad (15)$$

This is not the original combinatorial definition of the Schur function which was given in terms of different tableaux called *shifted Young tableaux*. Nevertheless, according to Theorem 2.17 in [15] and Remark 2.6 in [5] there exists a weight preserving bijection between the set of shifted Young tableaux of shape λ and the set of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableaux with the same shape. Set $d(\lambda)$ for the depth of λ , that is for the number of nonzero coordinates in λ . The Schur function admits a Weyl type expression, namely we have.

$$s_\lambda^s(x) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n / S_\lambda} \sigma \left(x^\lambda \prod_{1 \leq i \leq d(\lambda)} \prod_{i < j \leq n} \left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right) \right)$$

where S_λ is the stabilizer of λ under the action of S_n . Thus S_λ is either isomorphic to $S_{n-d(\lambda)}$ when $d(\lambda) < n-1$ or it reduces to $\{id\}$ otherwise.

Assume $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s$ is such that $d(\lambda) = n$. In that case we have $S_\lambda = \{id\}$ and

$$s_\lambda^s(x) = \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) x^{\sigma(\lambda)} \right) \times \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\frac{x_i + x_j}{x_i - x_j} \right)$$

since the function $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i + x_j$ is symmetric and $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i - x_j$ is antisymmetric. Then $\lambda - \rho \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$. It follows from (12) and the above equality that we have the identity ⁽²⁾

$$s_\lambda^s(x) = s_{\lambda-\rho}^\emptyset(x) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i + x_j). \quad (16)$$

4.2 Insertion schemes

To make our notation consistent, we set $\mathcal{A}^\emptyset = \mathcal{A}^s = \mathcal{A}_n$ and $\mathcal{A}^h = \mathcal{A}_{m,n}$.

4.2.1 On $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableaux

Let T be a $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableau of shape $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$. We write $T = C_1 \cdots C_s$ as the juxtaposition of its columns. Consider $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$. We denote by $x \rightarrow T$ the tableau obtained by applying the following recursive procedure:

1. Assume $T = \emptyset$, then $x \rightarrow T$ is the tableau with one box filled by x .
2. Assume C_1 is nonempty.
 - (a) If all the letters of C_1 are less than x , the tableau $x \rightarrow T$ is obtained from T by adding one box filled by x at the bottom of C_1 .
 - (b) Otherwise, let $y = \min\{t \in C_1 \mid t \geq x\}$. Write C'_1 for the column obtained by replacing y by x in C_1 . Then $x \rightarrow T = C'_1(y \rightarrow C_2 \cdots C_s)$ is defined as the juxtaposition of C'_1 with the tableau obtained by inserting y in the remaining columns.

One easily verifies that in any case $x \rightarrow T$ is a $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableau. More generally, for any word $w = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$, we define the $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -tableau $P^\emptyset(w)$ setting

$$P^\emptyset(w) = x_\ell \rightarrow (\cdots (x_2 \rightarrow (x_1 \rightarrow \emptyset))). \quad (17)$$

Example 4.2.1 With $n \geq 4$ and $w = 232143$, we obtain the following sequences of tableaux:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & & \\ \hline 3 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & & \\ \hline 4 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & \\ \hline 4 & & \\ \hline \end{array} = P^\emptyset(w).$$

4.2.2 On $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableaux

Let $T = C_1 \cdots C_s$ be a $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableau of shape $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^h$. Consider $x \in \mathcal{A}_{m,n}$. We denote by $x \rightarrow T$ the tableau obtained by applying the following procedure:

1. Assume $T = \emptyset$, then $x \rightarrow T$ is the tableau with one box filled by x .
2. Assume C_1 is nonempty and x is a barred letter.

²we thank here Marc Van Leeuwen who pointed out to us this property.

- (a) If all the letters of C_1 are less than x , the tableau $x \rightarrow T$ is obtained from T by adding one box filled by x at the bottom of C_1 .
- (b) Otherwise, let $y = \min\{t \in C_1 \mid t \geq x\}$. Write C'_1 for the column obtained by replacing y by x in C_1 . If y appears at least twice in C_1 (this can happen when y is unbarred), we replace by x the letter y appearing in the highest position in C_1 . Then $x \rightarrow T = C'_1(y \rightarrow C_2 \cdots C_s)$.

3. Assume C_1 is nonempty and x is an unbarred letter.

- (a) If all the letters of C_1 are less or equal to x , the tableau $x \rightarrow T$ is obtained from T by adding one box filled by x at the bottom of C_1 .
- (b) Otherwise, let $y = \min\{t \in C_1 \mid t > x\}$. Write C'_1 for the column obtained by replacing y by x in C_1 . Similarly, if y appears at least twice in C_1 we replace by x the letter y appearing in the highest position in C_1 . Then $x \rightarrow T = C'_1(y \rightarrow C_2 \cdots C_s)$.

One verifies that in any cases $x \rightarrow T$ is a $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableau. For any word $w = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_{m, n}^*$, we define recursively the $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ -tableau $P^h(w)$ as in (17).

Example 4.2.2 With $(m, n) = (2, 3)$ and $w = \bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{2}\bar{1}3\bar{2}\bar{1}2$, we obtain the following sequence of tableaux:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \bar{2} \\ \hline \bar{3} \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} \\ \hline \bar{3} & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} \\ \hline \bar{1} & 3 \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} \\ \hline \bar{1} & 3 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} \\ \hline \bar{1} & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} & 3 \\ \hline \bar{1} & \bar{1} & \\ \hline 2 & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array},
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \bar{2} & \bar{2} & 3 \\ \hline \bar{1} & \bar{1} & \\ \hline 2 & 3 & \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array} = P^h(w).$$

4.2.3 On $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableaux

Let $T = L_1 \cdots L_k$ be a $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableau of shape $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s$. Here we regard T as the juxtaposition of its rows (written by decreasing lengths) rather as the juxtaposition of its columns. Consider $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$. We denote by $x \rightarrow T$ the tableau obtained by applying the following procedure (which implies in particular that, at each step and for any row L_i the word $w(L_i)$ is a hook word):

1. Assume $T = \emptyset$, then $x \rightarrow T$ is the tableau with one box filled by x .
2. Assume L_1 is nonempty and write $w = w_\downarrow w_\uparrow$ the decomposition of $w(L_1)$ as decreasing and increasing subwords.
 - (a) If wx is a hook word, then $x \rightarrow T$ is the tableau obtained from T by adding one box filled by x at the right end of L_1 .
 - (b) Otherwise, $w_\uparrow \neq \emptyset$ and $y = \min\{t \in w_\uparrow \mid t \geq x\}$ exists. We first replace y by x in w_\uparrow . Now let $z = \max\{t \in w_\downarrow \mid t < y\}$. We replace z by y in w_\downarrow . Write L'_1 for the row so obtained. Then $x \rightarrow T = L'_1(z \rightarrow L_2 \cdots L_k)$.

One also verifies that this gives a $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableau. For any word $w = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$, we define recursively the $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ -tableau $P^s(w)$ as in (17).

Example 4.2.3 With $n = 4$ and $w = 232145331$, we obtain the following sequence of tableaux:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\boxed{2}, \boxed{2} \boxed{3}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ \hline & 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline & 2 & & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \\
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \hline & 2 & 3 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 4 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \hline & 3 & 2 & & \\ \hline & & 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ \hline & 3 & 2 & 1 & \\ \hline & & 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array} = P^s(w).
\end{array}$$

where we have indicated in bold the increasing part of each row.

4.3 Robinson-Schensted correspondence

For any word $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$ and any $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, let $\lambda^{(k)}$ be the shape of the tableau $P^\diamond(x_1 \cdots x_k)$; the shape $\lambda^{(k)}$ is obtained from $\lambda^{(k-1)}$ by adding one box we denote by b_k . The recording tableau $Q^\diamond(w)$ of shape $\lambda^{(\ell)}$ is obtained by filling each box b_k with the letter k . Observe that $Q^\diamond(w)$ is a standard tableau: it contains exactly once all the integers $1, \dots, \ell$, its rows strictly increase from left to right and its columns strictly increase from top to bottom. Note also that the datum of a standard tableau with ℓ boxes is equivalent to that of a sequence of shapes $(\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(\ell)}) \in (\mathcal{P}^\diamond)^\ell$ such that $\lambda^{(1)} = (1)$ and for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, the shape $\lambda^{(k)}$ is obtained by adding one box to $\lambda^{(k-1)}$.

Examples 4.3.1 From the previous examples, we derive

$$Q^\emptyset(232143) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 6 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, Q^h(\bar{2}3\bar{2}\bar{1}3\bar{2}\bar{1}2) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 7 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & \\ \hline 5 & 6 & \\ \hline 8 & & \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ and } Q^s(23214433) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline & 3 & 7 & 9 & \\ \hline & & 8 & & \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

By a \diamond -tableau $\diamond = \emptyset, h, s$, we mean a tableau for $\mathfrak{gl}(n), \mathfrak{gl}(m, n), \mathfrak{q}(n)$. We can now state the Robinson-Schensted correspondence for $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ (see [4]) and its generalizations for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ obtained in [1] and [5], respectively. For any $\ell \geq 0$, write $\mathcal{U}_\ell^\diamond$ ($\diamond \in \{\emptyset, h, s\}$) for the set of pairs (P, Q) where P is a \diamond -tableau and Q a standard tableau with the same shape as P containing ℓ boxes.

Consider $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ and assume $|\lambda| = \ell$. Given T a standard tableau of shape λ , we set

$$B^\diamond(T) = \{w \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell \mid Q^\diamond(w) = T\}.$$

One may state the

Theorem 4.3.2 [5] Fix $\diamond \in \{\emptyset, h, s\}$.

1. The map $\left\{ \theta_\ell^\diamond : \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\ell^\diamond \\ w \mapsto (P^\diamond(w), Q^\diamond(w)) \end{array} \right.$ is a one-to-one correspondence.

In particular, the map P^\diamond restricts to a weight preserving bijection $P^\diamond : B^\diamond(T) \longleftrightarrow T^\diamond(\lambda)$.

2. For any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, the multiplicity f_λ^\diamond is equal to the number of standard \diamond -tableaux of shape λ .

Given λ, μ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond regarded as Young diagrams such that $\mu_i \leq \lambda_i$ for any i with $\mu_i > 0$, we denote by λ/μ the skew Young diagram obtained by deleting in λ the boxes of μ . By a standard tableau of shape λ/μ with ℓ boxes, we mean a filling of λ/μ by the letters of $\{1, \dots, \ell\}$ whose rows and columns strictly increase from left to right and top to bottom, respectively. By a skew \diamond -tableau of shape λ/μ , we mean a filling of λ/μ by letters of \mathcal{A}^\diamond whose rows and columns satisfy the same conditions as for the ordinary \diamond -tableaux. The following Proposition will follow from the Littelwood-Richardson rules proved in [4] for $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$, in [10] for $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and in [5] for $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. We postpone its proof to the Appendix.

Proposition 4.3.3

1. Given λ, μ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond such that $\mu \subset \lambda$, the multiplicity $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond$ defined in (8) is equal to the number of standard tableaux of shape λ/μ .
2. Given λ, κ, μ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond , we have $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\lambda, \diamond} \leq K_{\mu, \lambda - \kappa}^\diamond$ where $K_{\mu, \lambda - \kappa}^\diamond$ is the weight multiplicity defined in (6) and $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\lambda, \diamond}$ the tensor multiplicity defined in (10).

Remarks: (i) It follows from the definition of Schur functions (11), (13) and (15), and from 1 of Theorem 4.3.2 that for T a standard tableau of shape $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, we have

$$\sum_{w \in B^\diamond(T)} x^{\text{wt}(w)} = s_\lambda^\diamond(x).$$

(ii) Using Kashiwara crystal basis theory, we can obtain a stronger version of the previous theorem. For any $\diamond \in \{\emptyset, h, s\}$, the set $B^\diamond(T)$ has a crystal structure : namely, it can be endowed with the structure of an oriented graph (depending on \diamond) with arrows colored by integers. Such a structure can also be defined on the set of words $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$; one then shows that the sets $T^\diamond(T)$ where T runs over the set of standard tableaux with ℓ boxes are the connected components of $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$. Moreover the bijection of assertion 1. of the theorem is a graph isomorphism, that is compatible with this crystal structure. For $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ the crystal basis theory is now a classical tool in representation theory (see [11]). For $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, it becomes more complicated. We postpone the background useful to prove Proposition 4.3.3 to the Appendix.

5 Pitman transform on the space of paths

5.1 Paths and random walks in \mathbb{Z}^n

Recall that N is the cardinality of \mathcal{A}^\diamond . Denote by $B^\diamond = \{e_i, i \in \mathcal{A}^\diamond\}$ the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^N . We consider paths in \mathbb{Z}^N with steps in B^\diamond . Observe there is a straightforward bijection between the set of such paths of length ℓ starting from a fixed point $A \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ and the set of words of length ℓ on the alphabet \mathcal{A}^\diamond . More precisely, the word $x_1 \cdots x_\ell \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$ of length ℓ corresponds to the path starting at A whose k -th step is the translation by e_{x_k} . In the sequel we will identify the paths starting from a fixed point A with the words of $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$.

For any $i \in \mathcal{A}^\diamond$, consider $p_i \in]0, 1[$ and assume that $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}^\diamond} p_i = 1$; this defines a probability measure on \mathcal{A}^\diamond (or equivalently B^\diamond). On the space $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^{\mathbb{N}}$ of sequences on the alphabet \mathcal{A}^\diamond , endowed with the σ -algebra $\mathcal{P}((\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^{\otimes \mathbb{N}})$ generated by the cylinder sets, we consider the infinite

product probability measure $\mathbb{P} = p^{\otimes \mathbb{N}}$; the random variables $X_\ell, \ell \geq 1$, defined on the probability space $\left((\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}\left((\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^{\otimes \mathbb{N}}\right), \mathbb{P}\right)$ by $X_\ell : w = (x_i)_{i \geq 1} \mapsto x_\ell$, are independent and identically distributed with law p . Their mean vector is $\mathbf{m} := \sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}^\diamond} p_i e_i$.

We denote by $\pi_{\infty, \ell}$ the canonical projection from $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}$ onto $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$ defined by

$$\text{for all } w = x_1 x_2 \dots \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}, \quad \pi_\ell(w) = w^{(\ell)} := x_1 x_2 \dots x_\ell.$$

We set $\mathcal{W}_\ell = \text{wt} \circ \pi_{\infty, \ell}$, that is $\mathcal{W}_\ell(w) = \text{wt}(w^{(\ell)})$. The random process $\mathcal{W} = (\mathcal{W}_\ell)_{\ell \geq 0}$ is a random walk on \mathbb{Z}^N since $\mathcal{W}_\ell = X_1 + \dots + X_\ell$ (here, we consider that the random variables X_ℓ take their values in the set \mathcal{B}^\diamond). In particular \mathcal{W} is a Markov chain with transition matrix $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ given by

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} p_i & \text{if } \beta - \alpha = e_i \text{ with } i \in \mathcal{A}^\diamond, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

5.2 Pitman transform of paths

Our aim is now to define a *Pitman transform* $\mathfrak{P}^\diamond, \diamond \in \{\emptyset, h, s\}$, on the set of paths we have considered in the previous section; this will be a generalization of the classical Pitman transform in the same spirit as in [2] and it will be defined in fact on $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}$.

For any $w \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}$, set $\mathfrak{P}^\diamond(w) := (\mathfrak{P}^\diamond(w^{(\ell)}))_\ell$. We write $sh(T)$ for the shape of the \diamond -tableau T ; it belongs to \mathcal{P}^\diamond . The shape of a sequence $(T_\ell)_\ell$ of tableaux will be the sequence $(sh(T_\ell))_\ell$. We now set

$$\mathfrak{P}^\diamond(w) = sh\left(P^\diamond(w)\right) = sh\left(Q^\diamond(w)\right) \text{ for any } w \in (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}.$$

Example 5.2.1 Consider $w = 1121231212 \dots$. The path in \mathbb{Z}^3 associated to w remains in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset ; we obtain

ℓ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...
$sh(P^\emptyset(w^{(\ell)}))$	(1)	(2)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(3, 2)	(3, 2, 1)	(4, 2, 1)	(4, 3, 1)	(5, 3, 1)	(5, 4, 1)	...
$sh(P^s(w^{(\ell)}))$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)	(5, 1)	(5, 2)	(5, 3)	(5, 3, 1)	(6, 3, 1)	...

Remarks: (i) In [12], for a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , the generalized Pitman transform of w was defined from the crystal structure on the set of words as the weight of the highest weight vertex (source vertex) of the connected component containing w . For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ this definition agrees with that we have just introduced in terms of the insertion algorithm on tableaux. For $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, there is also a crystal structure on the set of words but it is more complicated to describe; in particular there may exist several highest weight vertices for a given connected component. It becomes thus easier to define the generalized Pitman transform with the help of insertions algorithm on tableaux. This is what we do here, in the same spirit of [13].

(ii) In view of the previous example, one sees that the Pitman transform \mathcal{P}^s does not fix the paths contained in \mathcal{P}^s (but \mathcal{P}^\emptyset does). This phenomenon can be explained by special behavior of crystal tensor product when $\diamond = h$ or s (see Lemma 7.1.1 and Remark which follows).

We then consider the random variable $\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond := \mathcal{W}_\ell \circ \mathfrak{P}^\diamond$ defined on the probability space $\left((\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}\left((\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^{\otimes \mathbb{N}}\right), \mathbb{P}\right)$, with values in \mathcal{P}^\diamond . This yields a stochastic process $\mathcal{H}^\diamond = (\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond)_{\ell \geq 0}$.

Proposition 5.2.2 *For any $\diamond \in \{\emptyset, h, s\}$, any $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda \in P_+$, one gets*

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond = \lambda] = f_\lambda^\diamond \cdot s_\lambda^\diamond(p).$$

Proof. By definition of the random variable $\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond$, we have

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond = \lambda] = \sum_{T \text{ tableau of shape } \lambda} \left(\sum_{w \in B(T)} p_w \right) = \sum_{T \text{ tableau of shape } \lambda} \mathbb{P}[B(T)].$$

By (2) of Theorem 4.3.2, we have $\mathbb{P}[B(T)] = s_\lambda^\diamond(p)$ and in particular it does not depend on T but only on λ . By (3) of Theorem 4.3.2, we then deduce $\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond = \lambda] = f_\lambda^\diamond \cdot s_\lambda^\diamond(p)$. ■

We can now state the main result of this section. For any $\lambda, \mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, we write $\delta_{\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda}^\diamond = 1$ when λ is obtained by adding one box to μ as in (9), and $\delta_{\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda}^\diamond = 0$ otherwise.

Theorem 5.2.3 *The stochastic process \mathcal{H}^\diamond is a Markov chain with transition probabilities*

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{H}^\diamond}(\mu, \lambda) = \frac{s_\lambda^\diamond(p)}{s_\mu^\diamond(p)} \delta_{\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda}^\diamond \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond. \quad (19)$$

Proof. Consider a sequence of dominant weights $\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(\ell)}, \lambda^{(\ell+1)}$ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond such that $\lambda^{(k)} \rightsquigarrow \lambda^{(k+1)}$ for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell$. We have seen in § 4.3 that this determines a unique standard tableau T and we have

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_{\ell+1}^\diamond = \lambda^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{H}_k^\diamond = \lambda^{(k)} \text{ for any } k = 1, \dots, \ell] = \sum_{w \in B^\diamond(T)} p_w = s_{\lambda^{(\ell+1)}}^\diamond(p).$$

Similarly, we have

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_k^\diamond = \lambda^{(k)} \text{ for any } k = 1, \dots, \ell] = s_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond(p).$$

Hence

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_{\ell+1}^\diamond = \lambda^{(\ell+1)} \mid \mathcal{H}_k^\diamond = \lambda^{(k)} \text{ for any } k = 1, \dots, \ell] = \frac{s_{\lambda^{(\ell+1)}}^\diamond(p)}{s_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond(p)}.$$

In particular, $\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{H}_{\ell+1}^\diamond = \lambda^{(\ell+1)} \mid \mathcal{H}_k^\diamond = \lambda^{(k)} \text{ for any } k = 1, \dots, \ell]$ depends only on $\lambda^{(\ell+1)}$ and $\mu = \lambda^{(\ell)}$, this is the Markov property. ■

Remarks: (i) By Proposition 4.3.3, for any λ, μ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond with $\mu \subset \lambda$, the multiplicity $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond$ is equal to the number of standard tableaux of shape λ/μ . The datum of such a tableau T is equivalent to that of the sequence $(\mu, \lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(\ell)})$ of dominant weights where $\ell = |\lambda| - |\mu|$; furthermore, for $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, the shape of the \diamond -diagram $\lambda^{(k)}$ is obtained by adding to μ the boxes of T filled by the letters in $\{1, \dots, k\}$. Therefore there is a bijection between the standard tableaux of shape λ/μ and the paths from μ to λ which remain in \mathcal{P}^\diamond .

(ii) Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ and consider the irreducible highest weight representation $V^\diamond(\lambda)$. Assume $|\lambda| = \ell$. Let T be a standard tableau of shape λ and define $B^\diamond(T)$ as in Theorem 4.3.2. Then for any weight μ , the dimension $K_{\lambda,\mu}$ of the μ -weight space in $V(\lambda)$ is equal to the number of words in $B^\diamond(T)$ of weight μ . This follows from the bijection between $B^\diamond(T)$ and $T^\diamond(\lambda)$ obtained in Theorem 4.3.2. Since we have identified paths and words, the integer $K_{\lambda,\mu}$ is equal to the number of paths from 0 to μ which remains in $B^\diamond(T)$.

Recall that $\mathbf{m} = \mathbb{E}(X)$ is the drift of the random walk defined in (5.1). One gets $\mathbf{m} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i e_i$

for $\diamond = \emptyset, s$ and $\mathbf{m} = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i e_i + \sum_{j=1}^n p_j e_{j+m}$ for $\diamond = h$. In the sequel, we will assume that the following condition is satisfied:

Condition 5.2.4 1. For $\diamond = \emptyset, s$ one assumes $p_1 > \dots > p_n > 0$,
 2. For $\diamond = h$, one assumes $p_{\overline{m}} > \dots > p_{\overline{1}} > 0$ and $p_1 > \dots > p_n > 0$.

We will need the following result in Section 6.

Proposition 5.2.5 1. For any $\lambda, \nu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ such that $\nu \subset \lambda$, one has $f_{\lambda/\nu}^\diamond = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot m_{\mu,\nu}^{\lambda,\diamond}$.

2. Assume that \mathbf{m} satisfies Condition 5.2.4. Consider a sequence of weights $(\lambda^{(a)})_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ of the form $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$ and fix a nonnegative integer ℓ . Then, for large enough a , the weight $\lambda^{(a)}$ belongs to \mathcal{P}^\diamond . Moreover, for any $\kappa, \mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ such that $|\mu| = \ell$ and $|\lambda^{(a)}| = |\kappa| + \ell$, we have $m_{\kappa,\mu}^{\lambda^{(a)},\diamond} = K_{\mu,\lambda^{(a)}-\kappa}^\diamond$.

3. For $(\lambda^{(a)})_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ as above and any $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, one gets, for any large enough a ,

$$f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\mu}^\diamond = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond} f_\kappa^\diamond \cdot K_{\mu,\lambda^{(a)}-\kappa}^\diamond = \sum_{\gamma \in P} f_{\lambda^{(a)}-\gamma}^\diamond \cdot K_{\mu,\gamma}^\diamond. \quad (20)$$

Proof. To prove 1, write $L = |\lambda| - |\nu|$. Then, by the definition of the Schur functions, one gets, using (8) and (10),

$$s_\nu^\diamond(s)^L = \sum_{\mu} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot s_\mu^\diamond \cdot s_\nu^\diamond = \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\lambda} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot m_{\mu,\nu}^{\lambda,\diamond} \cdot s_\lambda^\diamond = \sum_{\lambda} f_{\lambda/\nu}^\diamond \cdot s_\lambda^\diamond$$

where $s := s_{(1)}^\diamond$ is the character of the natural representation V and all the sums run over \mathcal{P}^\diamond . The assertion immediately follows by comparing the two last expressions.

To prove 2, observe first that $\lambda^{(a)}$ belongs to \mathcal{P}^\diamond for a sufficiently large because \mathbf{m} satisfies Condition 5.2.4. For any $\kappa \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ such that $|\kappa| = |\lambda^{(a)}| - \ell$, we have by assertion 1

$$f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\kappa}^\diamond = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, |\mu|=\ell} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot m_{\mu,\kappa}^{\lambda^{(a)},\diamond} = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, |\mu|=\ell} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot m_{\kappa,\mu}^{\lambda^{(a)},\diamond}$$

since $m_{\mu,\kappa}^{\lambda^{(a)},\diamond} = m_{\kappa,\mu}^{\lambda^{(a)},\diamond}$. Write $K_{\otimes \ell, \lambda^{(a)}-\kappa}^\diamond$ for the dimension of the weight space $\lambda^{(a)} - \kappa$ in $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$. We have

$$K_{\otimes \ell, \lambda^{(a)}-\kappa}^\diamond = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, |\mu|=\ell} f_\mu^\diamond \cdot K_{\mu,\lambda^{(a)}-\kappa}^\diamond$$

by decomposing $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ in its irreducible components. By 2 of Proposition 4.3.3, one has $0 \leq m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\lambda^{(a)}, \diamond} \leq K_{\mu, \lambda^{(a)} - \kappa}^\diamond$ for any $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$. It thus suffices to show that $f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\kappa}^\diamond = K_{\otimes \ell, \lambda^{(a)} - \kappa}^\diamond$ for a large enough. Observe that $K_{\otimes \ell, \lambda^{(a)} - \kappa}^\diamond$ is equal to the number of words of length ℓ and weight $\lambda^{(a)} - \kappa$ on \mathcal{A}^\diamond . On the other hand, by 1 of Proposition 4.3.3, we deduce that $f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\kappa}^\diamond$ is the number of sequence of diagrams $(\delta^{(0)}, \dots, \delta^{(\ell)})$ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond of length ℓ such that $\delta^{(0)} = \kappa$, $\delta^{(\ell)} = \lambda^{(a)}$ and $\delta^{(k+1)}/\delta^{(k)} = (1)$ for any $k = 0, \dots, \ell - 1$. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ or $\mathfrak{q}(n)$, we associate to $(\delta^{(0)}, \dots, \delta^{(\ell)})$ the word $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell$ where for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, one sets $x_k = i$ if the box $\delta^{(k)}/\delta^{(k-1)}$ appears in the row $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ of $\delta^{(k)}$. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$, we associate similarly to $(\delta^{(0)}, \dots, \delta^{(\ell)})$ the word $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell$ where for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, one sets $x_k = \bar{i}$ if the box $\delta^{(k)}/\delta^{(k-1)}$ appears in the row $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ of $\delta^{(k)}$ and $x_k = j$ if this box appears in the column $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ of $\delta^{(k)}$. In both cases, one verifies that this map is injective map from the set of sequences of diagrams $(\delta^{(0)}, \dots, \delta^{(\ell)})$ into the set of words of length ℓ and weight $\lambda^{(a)} - \kappa$ on \mathcal{A}^\diamond . Moreover this map is surjective; indeed we have $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$ and μ is fixed, in particular, κ and λ differ by at most $|\mu|$ boxes. So, by Condition 5.2.4, when a is sufficiently large, adding $|\mu|$ boxes in any order to the rows of κ always yields a diagram in \mathcal{P}^\diamond . Therefore $f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\kappa}^\diamond = K_{\otimes \ell, \lambda^{(a)} - \kappa}^\diamond$. ■

6 Conditioning to stay in \mathcal{P}^\diamond

Denote by \mathcal{W}^\diamond the random walk \mathcal{W} conditioned to stay in \mathcal{P}^\diamond . The aim of this section is to determine the law of \mathcal{W}^\diamond . As we saw in § 2.1, the process \mathcal{W}^\diamond is a Markov chain; we denote by $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}^\diamond}$ its transition matrix.

We have explicit formulae for the transition matrices $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}^\diamond}$ and $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ of the Markov chains \mathcal{W} and \mathcal{H}^\diamond . It also follows from (19) and (18) that $\Pi_{\mathcal{H}^\diamond}$ is the Doob ψ -transform of $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ where ψ is the harmonic function

$$\psi : \begin{cases} \mathcal{P}^\diamond \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0} \\ \lambda \mapsto p^{-\lambda} s_\lambda^\diamond(p) \end{cases} . \quad (21)$$

On the other hand, we know by § 2.2 that $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}^\diamond}$ is the Doob $h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}$ -transform of $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ where $h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}(\lambda) := \mathbb{P}[\forall \ell \geq 1, \mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \mid \mathcal{W}_1 = \lambda]$ for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$. We are going to prove that ψ and $h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}$ coincide.

6.1 Limit of ψ along a drift

Assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied. Then the products

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^\emptyset &= \frac{1}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (1 - \frac{p_i}{p_j})}, & \nabla^h &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{j=1}^n (1 + \frac{p_i}{p_j})}{\prod_{\bar{m} \leq \bar{i} < \bar{j} \leq \bar{1}} (1 - \frac{p_{\bar{i}}}{p_{\bar{j}}}) \prod_{1 \leq r < s \leq n} (1 - \frac{p_s}{p_r})} \\ \text{and } \nabla^s &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{p_i + p_j}{p_i - p_j} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

are well-defined.

Proposition 6.1.1 *Assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied and consider a sequence $(\lambda^{(a)})_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond such that $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$. Then $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} p^{-\lambda^{(a)}} s_{\lambda^{(a)}}^\diamond(p) = \nabla^\diamond$.*

Proof. Assume first $\diamond = \emptyset$. By the Weyl character formula, we have

$$s_{\lambda^{(a)}}^{\emptyset}(p) = \nabla^{\emptyset} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) p^{\sigma(\lambda^{(a)} + \rho) - \rho}.$$

This gives

$$p^{-\lambda^{(a)}} s_{\lambda^{(a)}}^{\emptyset}(p) = \nabla^{\emptyset} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon(\sigma) p^{\sigma(\lambda^{(a)} + \rho) - \lambda^{(a)} - \rho}.$$

For $\sigma = 1$, one gets $\varepsilon(\sigma) p^{\sigma(\lambda^{(a)} + \rho) - \lambda^{(a)} - \rho} = 1$. So it suffices to prove that

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon(\sigma) p^{\sigma(\lambda^{(a)} + \rho) - \lambda^{(a)} - \rho} = 0$$

for any $\sigma \neq 1$. Consider $\sigma \neq 1$ and observe that

$$\lambda^{(a)} + \rho - \sigma(\lambda^{(a)} + \rho) = \lambda^{(a)} - \sigma(\lambda^{(a)}) + \rho - \sigma(\rho) = a(\mathbf{m} - \sigma(\mathbf{m})) + \rho - \sigma(\rho) + o(a).$$

Since \mathbf{m} satisfies Condition 5.2.4, the coordinates of \mathbf{m} strictly decrease and are positive; this implies that $p^{\mathbf{m} - \sigma(\mathbf{m})} > 1$.

Assume $\diamond = h$. Since 5.2.4 is satisfied, for a large enough the Young diagram of $\lambda^{(a)}$ has a box at position (i, j) for any $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and any $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. For such an integer a , we thus have by (14)

$$s_{\lambda}^h(p) = \nabla^h \sum_{w \in S_m \times S_n} \varepsilon(w) p^{w(\lambda + \rho_+) - \rho_+}.$$

The arguments are then the same as in the proof of the case $\diamond = \emptyset$.

Finally, assume $\diamond = s$. Since $\lambda^{(a)}$ has only positive coordinates, for a large enough, we have by (16) and the case $\diamond = \emptyset$ (for the sequence $\lambda^{(a)} - \rho$)

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} p^{-\lambda^{(a)}} s_{\lambda^{(a)}}^s(p) = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} p^{-\lambda^{(a)} + \rho} s_{\lambda^{(a)} - \rho}^{\emptyset}(p) \left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} p_i + p_j \right) p^{-\rho} = \nabla^s.$$

■

6.2 The transition matrix $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}^\diamond}$

In this paragraph, we also assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied. Write Π^\diamond for the restriction of $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ to \mathcal{P}^\diamond . Let us denote by Γ the Green function associated to the substochastic matrix Π^\diamond . For any $\mu, \lambda \in P^\diamond$, we have

$$\Gamma(\mu, \lambda) = \begin{cases} (\Pi^\diamond)^\ell(\mu, \lambda) & \text{if } \ell = |\lambda| - |\mu| \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } |\lambda| < |\mu|. \end{cases}$$

In particular $\Gamma(\mu, \lambda) = 0$ if $\lambda \notin \mathcal{P}^\diamond$. We consider the Martin kernel $K(\mu, \lambda) = \frac{\Gamma(\mu, \lambda)}{\Gamma(0, \lambda)}$.

In order to apply Theorem 2.3.1, we want to prove that, almost surely, $K(\cdot, \mathcal{W}_\ell)$ converges everywhere to the harmonic function $\psi(\cdot)$ defined in (21). By definition of Π^\diamond , we have

$$(\Pi^\diamond)^\ell(\mu, \lambda) = \text{card}(ST^\diamond(\lambda/\mu)) p^{\lambda - \mu}.$$

where $ST^\diamond(\lambda/\mu)$ is the set of standard \diamond -tableaux of shape λ/μ (see the remark after Theorem 5.2.3). Indeed, all the paths from μ to λ have the same probability $p^{\lambda-\mu}$ and we have seen there are $\text{card}(ST^\diamond(\lambda/\mu))$ such tableaux. By Proposition 4.3.3 we have

$$\text{card}(ST^\diamond(\lambda/\mu)) = f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond.$$

According to Proposition 5.2.5, given any sequence $\lambda^{(a)}$ of weights of the form $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$, we can write for a large enough

$$\Gamma(\mu, \lambda^{(a)}) = f_{\lambda^{(a)}/\mu}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(a)}-\mu} = p^{\lambda^{(a)}-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \in P} f_{\lambda^{(a)}-\gamma}^\diamond \cdot K_{\mu,\gamma}^\diamond$$

Since $\Gamma(0, \lambda^{(a)}) = f_{\lambda^{(a)}}^\diamond p^{\lambda^{(a)}}$, this yields for a large enough

$$K(\mu, \lambda^{(a)}) = p^{-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \in P} K_{\mu,\gamma}^\diamond \frac{f_{\lambda^{(a)}-\gamma}^\diamond}{f_{\lambda^{(a)}}^\diamond} = p^{-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \in P} K_{\mu,\gamma}^\diamond p^\gamma \frac{f_{\lambda^{(a)}-\gamma}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(a)}-\gamma}}{f_{\lambda^{(a)}}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(a)}}}.$$

Thus

$$K(\mu, \lambda^{(a)}) = p^{-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \text{ weight of } V^\diamond(\mu)} K_{\mu,\gamma}^\diamond p^\gamma \frac{\Gamma(0, \lambda^{(a)} - \gamma)}{\Gamma(0, \lambda^{(a)})}. \quad (23)$$

Now we have the following proposition

Proposition 6.2.1 *Assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied and consider sequences $(\lambda^{(a)})_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\mu^{(a)})_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{P}^\diamond such that $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a^{\delta+\frac{1}{2}})$ for some $\delta > 0$ and $\mu^{(a)} = o(a^{1/2})$. Then*

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\Gamma(0, \lambda^{(a)} - \mu^{(a)})}{\Gamma(0, \lambda^{(a)})} = 1.$$

Proof. We define the semigroup \mathcal{C}^\diamond by the one of following formulae

- $\mathcal{C}^\emptyset = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0\},$
- $\mathcal{C}^s = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{C}^\emptyset \mid x_{i+1} \neq x_i \text{ if } x_i \neq 0\},$
- $\mathcal{C}^h = \{(x_{\overline{m}}, x_{\overline{m-1}}, \dots, x_{\overline{1}}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \mid x_{\overline{m}} \geq x_{\overline{m-1}} \geq \dots \geq x_{\overline{1}} \geq 0, x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq 0 \text{ and } \forall i > x_{\overline{1}}, x_i = 0\}.$

In any case, \mathcal{P}^\diamond is the intersection of \mathcal{C}^\diamond with the integer lattice and the semigroup \mathcal{C}^\diamond satisfies hypothesis (h1) of § 2.4. Moreover the random walk \mathcal{W} satisfies (h3) and, under Condition 5.2.4, it satisfies (h2).

The Proposition 6.2.1 is thus a direct consequence of Theorem 2.4.3. ■

The strong law of large numbers for square integrable i.i.d. random variables tells us that for any $\delta > 0$, almost surely, one gets

$$\mathcal{W}_a = a\mathbf{m} + o(a^{\delta+\frac{1}{2}}).$$

This leads to the following

Corollary 6.2.2 *Assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied and consider $\gamma \in P$ a fixed weight. Then*

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\Gamma(0, \mathcal{W}_a - \gamma)}{\Gamma(0, \mathcal{W}_a)} = 1 \text{ (a.s.)}.$$

We now may state the main result of this section: we denote by $(\mathcal{W}_\ell^\diamond)_{\ell \geq 0}$ the random walk $(\mathcal{W}_\ell)_{\ell \geq 0}$ conditioned to never exit \mathcal{P}^\diamond .

Theorem 6.2.3 *Assume Condition 5.2.4 is satisfied.*

The Markov chains $(\mathcal{H}_\ell^\diamond)_{\ell \geq 0}$ and $(\mathcal{W}_\ell^\diamond)_{\ell \geq 0}$ have the same transition matrix.

Proof. The strong law of large numbers states that $\mathcal{W}_a = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$ almost surely. With (23) this implies that almost surely, for a large enough

$$K(\mu, \mathcal{W}_a) = p^{-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \text{ weight of } V^\diamond(\mu)} p^\gamma \cdot K_{\mu, \gamma}^\diamond \frac{\Gamma(0, \mathcal{W}_a - \gamma)}{\Gamma(0, \mathcal{W}_a)}.$$

The weights γ run over the set of weights of $V^\diamond(\mu)$, which is finite. Corollary 6.2.2 then gives

$$L := \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} K(\mu, \mathcal{W}_a) = p^{-\mu} \sum_{\gamma \text{ weight of } V^\diamond(\mu)} p^{\gamma K_{\mu, \gamma}^\diamond} = p^{-\mu} s_\mu^\diamond(p) = \psi^\diamond(\mu) \text{ (a.s.)}, \quad (24)$$

that is, L coincides with the harmonic function (21). By Theorem 2.3.1, there exists a constant c such that $\psi^\diamond = c h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}$ where $h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}$ is the harmonic function defined in § 2.2 associated to the restriction of $(\mathcal{W}_\ell)_{\ell \geq 0}$ to \mathcal{P}^\diamond . By Theorem 5.2.3, we thus derive

$$\Pi_{h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond}}(\mu, \lambda) = \Pi_\psi(\mu, \lambda) = \Pi_{\mathcal{H}^\diamond}(\mu, \lambda) = \frac{s_\lambda^\diamond(p)}{s_\mu^\diamond(p)} \delta_{\mu \rightsquigarrow \lambda}.$$

■

6.3 Fewer consequences

As a direct consequence of Theorem 6.2.3, one may state the

Corollary 6.3.1 *Under the assumptions of Theorem 6.2.3, for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, we have*

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = \frac{p^{-\lambda} s_\lambda^\diamond(p)}{\nabla^\diamond}$$

where ∇^\diamond was defined in (22).

Proof. Recall that the function $h_{\mathcal{P}^\diamond} : \lambda \mapsto \mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1]$ is harmonic. By Theorem 6.2.3, there is a positive constant c such that $\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = c p^{-\lambda} s_\lambda^\diamond(p)$. Now, for any sequence of dominant weights $(\lambda^{(a)})_a$ such that $\lambda^{(a)} = a\mathbf{m} + o(a)$, one gets

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}_{\lambda^{(a)}}[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{P}_0[\mathcal{W}_\ell + \lambda^{(a)} \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = 1.$$

On the other hand, we know by Proposition 6.1.1 that $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} p^{-\lambda(a)} s_{\lambda(a)}(p) = \nabla^\diamond$. Therefore $c = \frac{1}{\nabla^\diamond}$ and we are done. ■

Remark: Define the open cone $C^\circ := \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 > \dots > x_n > 0\}$; it is the common interior of C^\emptyset and C^s . By the previous corollary, we recover

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\emptyset \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = p^{-\lambda} s_\lambda^\emptyset(p) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{p_j}{p_i}\right)$$

as established by O'Connell in [14]. Now for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_n \cap C^\circ$, that is any strict partition with n positive parts, we have $\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^s \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = \mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\circ \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1]$. So Corollary 6.3.1 also gives the probability to stay in the open cone C° . Namely, we have for any $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_n \cap C^\circ$

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\circ \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = p^{-\lambda} \cdot s_\lambda^s(p) \cdot \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (p_i - p_j)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (p_i + p_j)}. \quad (25)$$

In fact representation theory of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$ is not needed to obtain this last probability. Indeed, $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s \cap C^\circ$ implies that $\lambda - \rho \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$. This immediately gives

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\circ \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = \mathbb{P}_{\lambda - \rho}[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\emptyset \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1]$$

so that

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda[\mathcal{W}_\ell \in C^\circ \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = p^\rho \cdot p^{-\lambda} \cdot s_{\lambda - \rho}^\emptyset(p) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{p_j}{p_i}\right). \quad (26)$$

and, by (16), the two expressions (25) and (26) actually coincide. Nevertheless, (26) does no longer hold when $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^s$ but $\lambda \notin C^\circ$ (that is λ has zero coordinates). In this case the probability to stay in C° is only given by (25).

We can also recover a result by Stanley exposed in [16] giving the asymptotic behavior of $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\emptyset$ and extend it to obtain the asymptotic behavior of $f_{\lambda/\mu}^s$ and $f_{\lambda/\mu}^h$

Theorem 6.3.2 *Suppose that the vector \mathbf{m} satisfies Condition 5.2.4 and consider $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$. If $\lambda^{(\ell)} = \ell \mathbf{m} + o(\ell^\alpha)$ with $\alpha < 2/3$, then*

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}/\mu}^\diamond}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond} = s_\mu^\diamond(p). \quad (27)$$

Proof. Consider $\lambda^{(\ell)} = \ell \mathbf{m} + o(\ell^\alpha)$ a sequence of dominant weights. By Proposition 5.2.5

$$\frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}/\mu}^\diamond}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond} = \sum_{\gamma \in P} K_{\mu, \gamma}^\diamond \frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma}^\diamond}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond} = \sum_{\gamma \in P} K_{\mu, \gamma}^\diamond \frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma}}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(\ell)}}} p^\gamma \quad (28)$$

where the sums are finite since the set of weights in $V^\diamond(\mu)$ is finite. Note that, for any $\gamma \in P$

$$\frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma}^\diamond \cdot p^{\lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma}}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^\diamond p^{\lambda^{(\ell)}}} = \frac{\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{W}_1 \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, \dots, \mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, \mathcal{W}_\ell = \lambda^{(\ell)} - \gamma]}{\mathbb{P}[\mathcal{W}_1 \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, \dots, \mathcal{W}_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond, \mathcal{W}_\ell = \lambda^{(\ell)}]}.$$

By Theorem 2.4.3, we know that this quotient tends to 1 when ℓ tends to infinity. This implies

$$\lim_{\ell \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}/\mu}^{\diamond}}{f_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^{\diamond}} = \sum_{\gamma \in P} K_{\mu, \gamma}^{\diamond} p^{\gamma} = s_{\mu}^{\diamond}(p).$$

■

6.4 Conditioning in dimension 2

Let us illustrate our results by considering the situation in dimension 2. The relevant algebras are then $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(2)$, $\mathfrak{gl}(1, 1)$ or $\mathfrak{q}(2)$. In this very simple case, we have

1. $\mathcal{P}^{\emptyset} = \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq 0\}$,
2. $\mathcal{P}^s = \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathcal{P}^{\emptyset} \mid \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \implies \lambda = (0, 0)\}$,
3. $\mathcal{P}^h = \{\lambda = (\lambda_{\overline{1}}, \lambda_1) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2 \mid \lambda_{\overline{1}} = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = 0\}$.

By Applying Corollary 6.3.1, we get

$$\mathbb{P}_{(0,0)}[\mathcal{W}_{\ell} \in \mathcal{P}^{\diamond} \text{ for all } \ell \geq 1] = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{p_2}{p_1} & \text{for } \diamond = \emptyset, \\ p_1(1 - \frac{p_2}{p_1}) & \text{for } \diamond = s, \\ p_{\overline{1}} & \text{for } \diamond = h. \end{cases}$$

These formulas are not surprising and can be obtained in an elementary way by interpreting the one-way simple walk as a the random walk on \mathbb{Z} with transitions ± 1 . Conditioning to stay in \mathcal{P}^s starting from $(0, 0)$ is equivalent to impose first that $\mathcal{W}_1 = e_1$, next that $\mathcal{W}_{\ell}, \ell \geq 2$, remains in the translated of \mathcal{P}^{\emptyset} by $(1, 0)$. Conditioning to stay in \mathcal{P}^h simply means that $\mathcal{W}_1 = e_{\overline{1}}$.

Observe the reduction of the random walk $(\mathcal{W}_{\ell})_{\ell \geq 0}$ in dimension 2 to a random walk on \mathbb{Z} cannot be generalized to dimensions greater than 2.

In dimension 2, there is also a simple relation between the Pitman transforms \mathfrak{P}^{\emptyset} and \mathfrak{P}^s . Consider $w = x_1 \cdots x_{\ell} x_{\ell+1} \in (\mathcal{A}^{\diamond})^{\ell+1}$ and set $\mathfrak{P}^{\emptyset}(w^b) = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathcal{P}^{\emptyset}$ where $w^b = x_1 \cdots x_{\ell}$. Then

$$\mathfrak{P}^s(w) = (\lambda_1 + 1, \lambda_2). \quad (29)$$

This means that $(\mathcal{H}_{\ell}^s)_{\ell \geq 0}$ is obtained from $(\mathcal{H}_{\ell}^{\emptyset})_{\ell \geq 0}$ by translation by $(1, 0)$ in space and translation by 1 in time. Let w^s and w^{\emptyset} be the highest weight vertices associated to w for the $\mathfrak{q}(2)$ and $\mathfrak{gl}(2)$ -structures, respectively. Write t for the rightmost letter in w^{\emptyset} . By using crystal basis theory and relations (1.7) and (1.8) in [5], one can prove that $w^s = w^{\emptyset}$ if $t = 1$. If $t = 2$, the weight w^s is obtained from w^{\emptyset} by changing $t = 2$ in 1. This gives (29).

For $n > 2$, there is no simple relation between the generalized Pitman transforms \mathfrak{P}^{\emptyset} and \mathfrak{P}^s as shown by the following example.

Examples 6.4.1 *In view of example 4.2.3, we have for $w = 232145331$*

ℓ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$\mathcal{H}_{\ell}^{\emptyset}$	(1)	(1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(3, 1, 1)	(3, 1, 1, 1)	(3, 2, 1, 1)	(3, 3, 1, 1)	(4, 3, 1, 1)
\mathcal{H}_{ℓ}^s	(1)	(2)	(2, 1)	(3, 1)	(4, 1)	(5, 1)	(5, 2)	(5, 2, 1)	(5, 3, 1)

where the middle row is obtained by computing $\mathfrak{P}^{\emptyset}(w)$.

7 Appendix

The aim of this section is to prove Proposition 4.3.3. To do this, we need first to interpret the RSK correspondence in terms of crystal basis theory.

7.1 RSK correspondence and crystal basis theory

We refer the reader to [11] ($\diamond = \emptyset$), [1] ($\diamond = h$) and [5] ($\diamond = s$) for detailed expositions. To each irreducible representation $V^\diamond(\lambda)$ is associated its crystal graph $B^\diamond(\lambda)$ which is an oriented graph with arrows \xrightarrow{i} colored by symbols $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n)$, $i \in \{\overline{m-1}, \dots, \overline{1}, 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{q}(n)$. More generally, any representation M^\diamond (irreducible or not) appearing in a tensor product $(V^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ admits a crystal $B^\diamond(M)$. The crystal $B^\diamond(M)$ is graded by the weights of \mathfrak{g} . There is a map $\text{wt} : B^\diamond(M) \rightarrow P$. To obtain the decomposition of M^\diamond in its irreducible components, it then suffices to obtain the decomposition of $B^\diamond(M)$ into its connected components. The crystal $B^\diamond(M \otimes N) = B^\diamond(M) \otimes B^\diamond(N)$ associated to the tensor product $M \otimes N$ of two representations can be constructed from the crystal of M and N by simple combinatorial rules. A highest weight vertex in $B^\diamond(M)$ is a vertex b for which no arrow $b' \xrightarrow{i} b$ exists in $B^\diamond(M)$; a lowest weight vertex in $B^\diamond(M)$ is a vertex b for which no arrow $b \xrightarrow{i} b'$ exists in $B^\diamond(M)$.

Let σ_0 be the element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} defined by

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_0(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_n, \beta_{n-1}, \dots, \beta_1) \text{ for any } \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^n \text{ when } \diamond = \emptyset, s, \\ \sigma_0(\beta_{\overline{m}}, \dots, \beta_{\overline{1}}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_{\overline{1}}, \dots, \beta_{\overline{m}}, \beta_n, \dots, \beta_1) \text{ for any } \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+n} \text{ when } \diamond = h. \end{cases}$$

For $\diamond = \emptyset$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\emptyset$, the crystal $B^\emptyset(\lambda)$ contains a unique highest weight vertex $b^{\emptyset, \lambda}$ and a unique lowest weight vertex b_λ^\emptyset . They have respective weights λ and $\sigma_0(\lambda)$. For $\diamond = h, s$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$, the crystal $B^\diamond(\lambda)$ contains a unique highest weight vertex $b^{\diamond, \lambda}$ and a unique lowest weight vertex b_λ^\diamond with weights λ and $\sigma_0(\lambda)$. Nevertheless, the crystal $B^\diamond(\lambda)$ may admit other highest weight vertices than $b^{\diamond, \lambda}$ and similarly other lowest weight vertices than b_λ^\diamond , and the weights of these vertices are thus distinct from λ and $\sigma_0(\lambda)$.

By crystal basis theory, for $\diamond = \emptyset, h$ or s , the multiplicity of $V^\diamond(\lambda)$ in M^\diamond is given by the number of highest weight vertices of weight λ in $B^\diamond(M)$ or equivalently by the number of its lowest weight vertices of weight $\sigma_0(\lambda)$.

Lemma 7.1.1 *Assume $\diamond = \emptyset$ or $\diamond = s$ and consider $u \otimes v \in B^\diamond(M) \otimes B^\diamond(N)$. Then*

1. *for $\diamond = \emptyset$, the vertex $u \otimes v$ is a highest weight vertex only if u is a highest weight vertex,*
2. *for $\diamond = s$, the vertex $u \otimes v$ is a lowest weight vertex only if v is a lowest weight vertex.*

Remark: Assertion 1 does not hold in general for $\diamond = h$ or s . Moreover Assertion 2 also fails when $\diamond = h$ which causes some complications. The lack of Assertion 1 for $\diamond = h, s$ explains also why in these cases the paths which remain in \mathcal{P}^\diamond are not fixed by the Pitman transforms we have defined.

We give below the crystal B^\diamond of the defining representation V^\diamond .

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \xrightarrow{1} 2 \xrightarrow{2} \dots \xrightarrow{n-1} n \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n), \\ & \overline{m} \xrightarrow{\overline{m-1}} \overline{m-1} \xrightarrow{\overline{m-2}} \dots \xrightarrow{\overline{1}} \overline{1} \xrightarrow{0} 1 \xrightarrow{1} 2 \xrightarrow{2} \dots \xrightarrow{n-1} n \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(m, n), \\ & 1 \xrightarrow{1} 2 \xrightarrow{2} \dots \xrightarrow{n-1} n \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{q}(n). \end{aligned}$$

Observe that the vertices of B^\diamond coincide with the letters of \mathcal{A}^\diamond . The vertices of $(B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ are thus labelled by the words of $(\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell$ by identifying each vertex $b = x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_\ell$ of $(B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ with the word $b = x_1 \dots x_\ell$.

Two crystals B and B' are isomorphic when there exists a bijection $\phi : B \rightarrow B'$ which respects the graph structure i.e. such that $\phi(a) \xrightarrow{i} \phi(b)$ in B' if and only if $a \xrightarrow{i} b$ in B . When B and B' are crystals associated to irreducible representations, such a crystal isomorphism exists if and only if these representations are isomorphic and in that case it is unique. For any $w \in (B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$, write $B^\diamond(w)$ for the connected component of $(B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ containing w . We can now interpret Theorem 4.3.2 in terms of crystal basis theory.

Theorem 7.1.2 *Consider w_1 and w_2 two vertices of $(B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$. Then*

1. $P^\diamond(w_1) = P^\diamond(w_2)$ if and only if $B^\diamond(w_1)$ is isomorphic to $B^\diamond(w_2)$ and the unique associated isomorphism sends w_1 on w_2 .
2. $Q^\diamond(w_1) = Q^\diamond(w_2)$ if and only if $B^\diamond(w_1) = B^\diamond(w_2)$.
3. For any standard \diamond -tableau T , the set of words $B^\diamond(T)$ defined in § 4.3 has the structure of a crystal graph isomorphic to the abstract crystal $B^\diamond(\lambda)$ where λ is the shape of T .
4. If we denote by $\phi : B^\diamond(\lambda) \rightarrow B^\diamond(T)$ this isomorphism, we have $\text{wt}(b) = \text{wt}(\phi(b))$ for any $b \in B^\diamond(T)$, that is the weight graduation defined on the abstract crystal $B^\diamond(T)$ is compatible with the weight graduation defined on words.

7.2 Proof of Proposition 4.3.3

Consider $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^\diamond$ and T a standard tableau of shape μ . Let ℓ be a nonnegative integer and $\mathcal{U}_{\ell, T}^\diamond$ be the set of pairs (P, Q) where Q is a \diamond -standard tableau with $\ell + |\mu|$ boxes containing T as a subtableau (that is T is the subtableau obtained by considering only the entries $1, \dots, |\mu|$ of Q) and P a \diamond -tableau with the same shape as Q . By Theorem 4.3.2, the restriction of $\theta_{\ell+|\mu|}^\diamond$ to the subset $B^\diamond(T) \times (\mathcal{A}^\diamond)^\ell \subset \mathcal{A}_{\ell+|\mu|}^\diamond$ yields the one to one correspondence

$$\theta_{\ell, T}^\diamond : \begin{cases} B^\diamond(T) \otimes (B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\ell, T}^\diamond \\ w_T \otimes w \mapsto (P^\diamond(w_T w), Q^\diamond(w_T w)) \end{cases}.$$

Indeed, for any $u \in (B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell+|\mu|}$, T is a subtableau of $Q^\diamond(u)$ if and only if u can be written $u = w_T \otimes w$ with $w_T \in B^\diamond(T)$ and $w \in (B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$. By crystal basis theory, for $(B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell+|\mu|}$, the number of connected components of $B^\diamond(T) \otimes (B^\diamond)^{\otimes \ell}$ isomorphic to some $B^\diamond(\lambda)$ is equal to $f_{\lambda/\mu}^\diamond$; using Theorem 7.1.2, we see that it coincides with the number of standard \diamond -tableaux of shape λ

containing T as a subtableau. There is a natural bijection between the set of such tableaux and the set of skew standard \diamond -tableaux of shape λ/μ ; to any standard tableau Q containing T , it associates the skew tableau obtained by deleting the boxes of T in Q and subtracting $|\mu|$ to the entries of the remaining boxes. This proves assertion 1 of Proposition 4.3.3.

Our method to prove Assertion 2 of Proposition 4.3.3 depends on \diamond .

For $\diamond = \emptyset$, let $b = b_1 \otimes b_2$ be a highest weight vertex in $B^\emptyset(\kappa) \otimes B^\emptyset(\mu)$ of weight λ ; by Lemma 7.1.1, we must have $b_1 = b^{\emptyset, \kappa}$. Since $\text{wt}(b) = \text{wt}(b_1) + \text{wt}(b_2)$, this implies that $b_2 \in B^\diamond(\mu)$ has weight $\lambda - \kappa$. Therefore $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{\emptyset, \lambda} \leq K_{\mu, \lambda - \kappa}^\emptyset$ since we can define an injective map from the set of highest weight vertices of weight λ in $B^\emptyset(\kappa) \otimes B^\emptyset(\mu)$ to the set of vertices of weight $\lambda - \kappa$ in $B^\emptyset(\mu)$.

For $\diamond = s$, let $b = b_1 \otimes b_2$ be a lowest weight vertex in $B^s(\kappa) \otimes B^s(\mu)$ of weight λ ; we must have $b_2 = b_\mu^s$, so $\text{w}(b_1) = \sigma_0(\lambda) - \sigma_0(\mu) = \sigma_0(\lambda - \mu)$. One deduces similarly that $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{s, \lambda} = m_{\mu, \kappa}^{s, \lambda} \leq K_{\kappa, \sigma_0(\lambda - \mu)}^s$. But $K_{\kappa, \sigma_0(\lambda - \mu)}^s = K_{\kappa, \lambda - \mu}^s$ since σ_0 belongs to the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{q}(n)$. Thus $m_{\mu, \kappa}^{s, \lambda} \leq K_{\kappa, \lambda - \mu}^s$ as desired.

It remains to consider the case when $\diamond = h$, i.e. $\mathfrak{gl}(m, n)$. Since Lemma 7.1.1 is no longer true in this case, we shall need a different strategy and use the Littlewood-Richardson rule established in [10]. One says that a word $w = x_1 \cdots x_\ell$ with letters in $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is a *permutation word* when for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell$ and any positive integer i , the number of letters i in the prefix $w^{(k)} = x_1 \cdots x_k$ is greater or equal to the number of letters $i + 1$.

Consider λ, μ, κ in \mathcal{P}^h such that $|\mu| = |\lambda| - |\kappa|$. Decompose the diagram of λ in $\lambda^{(1)}$ (obtained by considering its first m -rows) and $\lambda^{(2)}$ as in § 3.3. We denote by $LR_{\mu, \kappa}^\lambda$ the set of tableaux T obtained by filling the Young diagram λ/κ with positive integers (see Example 7.2.2) such that

1. the rows of T weakly increase from left to right,
2. the columns of T strictly increase from top to bottom,
3. the word w obtained by reading first the m rows of $(\lambda/\kappa)^{(1)}$ from right to left and top to bottom, next the n columns of $(\lambda/\kappa)^{(2)}$ from right to left and top to bottom is a permutation word such that for any integer $k \geq 1$, the number of letters k in w is equal to the length of the k -row of the Young diagram of μ , that is the k -th coordinate of $(\mu^{(1)}, (\mu^{(2)})')$ where $(\mu^{(2)})'$ is the conjugate partition of $\mu^{(2)}$.

Proposition 7.2.1 [10] *With the previous notations, we have $m_{\mu, \kappa}^{h, \lambda} = \text{card}(LR_{\mu, \kappa}^\lambda)$.*

Remark: The result obtained in [10] is more general. We can replace the reading of the LR-tableaux used in our definition by any admissible fixed reading, that is any reading such that a box b is read before a box b' whenever b is located at the north-west of b' .

By the previous proposition, in order to prove that $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{h, \lambda} \leq K_{\mu, \lambda - \kappa}^h$ it suffices to construct an embedding θ from $LR_{\mu, \kappa}^\lambda$ to the set of h -tableaux of shape μ and weight $\lambda - \kappa$. We proceed as follows. Consider $T \in LR_{\mu, \kappa}^\lambda$ and write $R_{\overline{m}}, \dots, R_{\overline{1}}$ the rows with boxes in $\lambda^{(1)}$ and C_1, \dots, C_n the columns with boxes in $\lambda^{(2)}$. In particular, for any $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $j = 1, \dots, n$, the rows $R_{\overline{i}}$ contains $\lambda_{\overline{i}}^{(1)} - \kappa_{\overline{i}}^{(1)}$ letters and the column C_j contains $\lambda_j^{(2)} - \kappa_j^{(2)}$ letters.

We want to define the h -tableau $\theta(T)$. We first construct recursively a tableau $T^{(1)}$ with $\lambda_k^{(1)} - \kappa_k^{(1)}$ letters \overline{k} for any $k = 1, \dots, m$. First define $T_{\overline{m}}$ as the row with $\lambda_{\overline{m}}^{(1)} - \kappa_{\overline{m}}^{(1)}$ letters \overline{m} .

Assume $T_{\overline{k+1}}$, $k \in \{2, \dots, m\}$ is constructed. Then $T_{\overline{k}}$ is obtained by adding a letter \overline{k} on the i -th row of $T_{\overline{k+1}}$ for each occurrence of the integer i in $R_{\overline{k}}$.

Set $T^{(1)} = T_{\overline{1}}$ and let us construct $\theta(T)$ by adding successively letters to $T^{(1)}$. First define T_1 by adding a letter 1 on the i -th row of $T_{\overline{1}}$ for each integer i in C_1 . Now, when T_k is given, for some $k \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$, one constructs T_{k+1} adding a letter k on the i -th row of T_k for each integer i appearing in C_k . Finally, set $\theta(T) = T_n$. Observe that by construction, the k -th row of $\theta(T)$ contains as many boxes as the number of letters k in the permutation word w associated to T by the previous Assertion 3. Moreover, $\theta(T)$ is a h -tableau since w is a permutation word; it has shape μ and weight $\lambda - \kappa$ as desired. Moreover the map θ is injective since $\theta(T)$ records both the number and the positions of the letters k in skew shape $\lambda - \kappa$. This proves that $m_{\kappa, \mu}^{h, \lambda} \leq K_{\mu, \lambda - \kappa}^h$ as desired.

Example 7.2.2 Take $\lambda = (3, 3, 3 \mid 3, 3)$ with $m = n = 3$, $\kappa = (2, 0, 0 \mid 0, 0)$ and $\mu = (3, 3, 2 \mid 3, 2) = (3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1)$. For

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 4 & 5 & \\ \hline 5 & 6 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \text{ we get } \theta(T) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & \overline{1} & \overline{1} \\ \hline \overline{1} & 1 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

where $w = 1211322456345$ is a permutation word.

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